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The COMMON
ACCIDENCE

Examined and Explained

BY

Short Questions and Answers,

According to the very

WORDS of the **BOOK.**

Conducing very much to the Ease of
the Teacher, and the Benefit of
the Learner.

Being helpful to the better Understanding
the *Rudiments* and *Grounds* of *Grammar*,
delivered in that and the like Introdu-
ction to the Latin Tongue.

Written heretofore, and made use of in
Rotherham School, and now publish'd for the Pro-
fit of young Beginners in that and other Schools.

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I

The INTRODUCTION OF THE Eight Parts of SPEECH: OR

The first Part of the ACCIDENCE
Examined and Explained by short
Questions and Answers.

Quest. 1. **H** *W many Parts of Speech
be there ?*
Ans. Eight.
*Qu. Which are the Eight
Parts of Speech ?*

*A. A Noun, a Pronoun, a Verb, a Participle, an
Adverb, a Conjunction, a Preposition, and an In-
terjection.*

2. *Q. Which Parts of Speech are declined ?*

A. A Noun, a Pronoun, a Verb, a Participle.

Q. Which Parts of Speech are undeclined ?

*A. An Adverb, a Conjunction, a Preposition, and
an Interjection.*

1. Of a Noun.

3. *Q. W* *Hat is a Noun ?*

*A. A Noun is the Name of a thing
that may be seen, felt, heard, or understood.*

A 2

Q. Give

Q. Give some Examples.

A. The name of my hand in Latin is *Manus*, the name of an house is *Domus*, the name of goodness is *Bonitas*.

4. Q. How many sorts of Nouns be there?

A. Two.

Q. Which be the two sorts of Nouns?

A. A Noun Substantive, and a Noun Adjective.

Q. What is a Noun Substantive?

A. A Noun Substantive is that standeth by itself and requireth not another Word to be joined with it to shew its signification.

Q. Give an Example of a Noun Substantive?

A. *Homo* a Man.

Q. How is a Noun Substantive declined?

A. With one Article, as *hic Magister* a Master, or else with two at the most, as *hic & hac Pater* a Father or Mother.

7. Q. What is a Noun Adjective?

A. A Noun Adjective is that cannot stand by itself in reason or signification; but requires to be joined to another word, as *Bonus* good, *Pulcher* fair.

8. Q. How is a Noun Adjective declined?

A. Either with three Terminations; as *Bonus*, *bona*, *bonum*; or else with three Articles; as *hic hac & hoc Felix* happy; *hic & hac Leviss*, *& hoc Levis* light.

9. Q. How many sorts of Nouns Substantives are there?

A. Two.

Q. Which be they?

A. Proper and Common.

Q. What is a Noun Substantive Proper?

A. That which is proper to the thing which it be-tokeneth.

Q. Give an Example of the Proper?

Ans.

A. *Edmundus* is my Proper Name.

Q. *What is a Noun Substantive Common?*

A. That which is common to more.

Q. *Give an Example of a Noun Substantive common.*

A. *Homo* a Man, is a common Name to all Men.

Numbers of Nouns.

10. Q. *How many Numbers are there in Nouns?*

A. Two.

Q. *Which be they?*

A. The Singular and the Plural.

Q. *How know you the Singular Number?*

A. The Singular Number speaketh but of one, as *Lapis* a Stone.

Q. *How know you the Plural Number?*

A. The Plural Number speaketh of more than one, as *Lapides* Stones.

Cases of Nouns.

11. Q. *With how many Cases are Nouns declined?*

A. Nouns are declined with six Cases, Singularly and Plurally.

Q. *Which be they?*

A. The Nominative, the Genitive, the Dative, the Accusative, the Vocative, and the Ablative.

12. Q. *How know you the Nominative Case?*

A. The Nominative Case cometh before the Verb, and answereth to the Question *who* or *what*; as, *Magister docet*, the Master teacheth,

13. Q. *How do you know the Genitive Case?*

A. The Genitive Case is known by this token *of*, and answereth to the Question, *whose* or *whereof*; as, *Doctrina Magistri*, the Learning of the Master.

14. Q. *How do you know the Dative Case?*

A. The Dative Case is known by this token *to*, and answereth to this question *to whom* or *to what*; as, *Do librum magistro*, I give a Book to the Master.

15. Q. *How do you know the Accusative Case?*

A. The Accusative Case followeth the Verb, and answereth to this question *whom* or *what*; as, *Amo Magistrum*, I love the Master.

16. Q. *How know you the Vocative Case?*

A. The Vocative Case is known by calling or speaking to; as, *ô Magister*, O Master.

17. Q. *How know you the Ablative Case?*

A. The Ablative Case is commonly joined with Prepositions serving to the Ablative Case; as, *De Magistro* of the Master, *Coram Magistro* before the Master.

Q. *What words are signs of the Ablative Case?*

A. In, with, through, for, from, by, and than after the Comparative Degree.

Articles.

18. Q. *W* *Hence are the Articles borrowed?*

A. Of the Pronoun.

Q. *How are Articles declined?*

A. Thus.

Sing.

Singulariter		Malc.	Fœm.	Neutr.
	Nom.	<i>Hic.</i>	<i>Hæc.</i>	<i>Hoc.</i>
	Gen.	<i>Huius.</i>	<i>Huius.</i>	<i>Huius.</i>
	Dat.	<i>Huic.</i>	<i>Huic.</i>	<i>Huic.</i>
	Acc.	<i>Hunc.</i>	<i>Hanc.</i>	<i>Hoc.</i>
	Voc.	<i>ô.</i>	<i>ô.</i>	<i>ô.</i>
	Abl.	<i>Hoc.</i>	<i>Hæc.</i>	<i>Hoc.</i>

Pluraliter	Nom.	<i>Hi.</i>	<i>Hæ.</i>	<i>Hæc.</i>
	Gen.	<i>Horum.</i>	<i>Harum.</i>	<i>Horum.</i>
	Dat.	<i>His.</i>	<i>His.</i>	<i>His.</i>
	Acc.	<i>Hos.</i>	<i>Has.</i>	<i>Hæc.</i>
	Voc.	<i>ô.</i>	<i>ô.</i>	<i>ô.</i>
	Abl.	<i>His.</i>	<i>His.</i>	<i>His.</i>

Genders of Nouns.

19. Q. **H**OW many Genders of Nouns be there ?

A. Seven.

Q. Which be the Seven Genders ?

A. The Masculine, the Feminine, the Neuter, the Common of two, the Common of three, the Doubtful, and the Epicene.

Q. With what Article is the Masculine Gender declined ?

A. 4

A. With

A. With this Article *Hic* ; as *Hic Vir* a Man.

Q. With what Article is the Feminine Gender declined?

A. With the Article *Hæc* ; as *Hæc Mulier* a Woman.

Q. With what Article is the Neuter Gender declined?

A. With the Article *Hoc* ; as *Hoc Saxum* a Stone.

Q. With what Article is the Common of Two Gender declined?

A. With the Articles *Hic* and *Hæc* ; as *Hic & Hæc Parens* a Father or Mother.

Q. With what Article is the Common of Three Gender declined?

A. With the Articles *Hic* *Hæc* and *Hoc* ; as *Hic Hæc & Hoc Felix* happy.

Q. With what Article is the Doubtful Gender declined?

A. With the Articles *Hic* or *Hæc* ; as *Hic vel Hæc Dies* a day.

Q. With how many Articles is the Epicene Gender declined?

A. With one Article, and under that one Article both kinds are signified ; as *hic Passer* a Sparrow, *hæc Aquila* an Eagle, both he and she.

Declensions of Nouns.

20. **Q** *HOW* many Declensions of Nouns be there?

A. Five.

Q. When is a Noun of the First Declension?

A. When the Genitive and Dative Case singular end in *æ*, the Accusative in *am*, the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in *a*. The Nominative Plural in *æ*, the Genitive in *arum*, the Dative in *is*,
the

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the Accusative in *as*, the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in *is*.

Q. What is the Example of the first Declension?

A. *Musa* a Song.

Q. Decline *Musa*.

Ans.

Singulariter	Nom. <i>hec Mus-a</i>	Pluraliter	Nom. <i>he Mus-e</i>
	Gen. <i>hujus Mus-e</i>		Gen. <i>harum Mus-arum</i>
	Dat. <i>huic Mus-e</i>		Dat. <i>his Mus-is</i>
	Acc. <i>hanc Mus-am</i>		Acc. <i>has Mus-as</i>
	Voc. <i>ô Mus-a</i>		Voc. <i>ô Mus-e</i>
	Abl. <i>hec Mus-a</i>		Abl. <i>his Mus-is</i>

21. Q. What Nouns of the first Declension make the Dative and Ablative in *is* or *abus*?

A. *Filîa* a Daughter, and *Nata* a Daughter.

Q. What Nouns of the first Declension make the Dative and Ablative Plural in *abus* only?

A. *Dêa* a Goddess, *Mula* a Mule, *Equa* a Mare, and *Liberta* a Free Woman.

22. Q. When is a Noun of the second Declension?

A. When the Genitive Case singular endeth in *i*, the Dative in *o*, the Accusative in *um*, the Vocative for the most part like the Nominative, the Ablative in *o*. The Nominative Plural in *i*, the Genitive in *orum*, the Dative in *is*, the Accusative in *os*, the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in *is*.

23. Q. What is the Example of the 2d. Declension?

A. *Magister* a Master.

Q. Decline *Magister*.

Ans.

Singulariter	Nom. <i>hic Magist-er</i>	Pluraliter	N. <i>hi magistri</i>
	Gen. <i>hujus magistr-i</i>		G. <i>horum magistr-orum</i>
	Dat. <i>huic magistr-o</i>		D. <i>his magistris</i>
	Acc. <i>hunc magistr-um</i>		Ac. <i>hos magistros</i>
	Voc. <i>ô magistr-er</i>		V. <i>ô magistr-i</i>
	Abl. <i>hec magistr-o</i>		Ab. <i>his magistr-is</i>

24. Q.

24. Q. *When the Nominative endeth in us, how shall the Vocative end?*

A. In e; as Nom. *hic Dominus* a Lord, Voc. *ô Domine*.

Q. *What Nouns in us are excepted?*

A. *Deus* God, maketh Voc. *ô Deus*; and *Filius* a Son, maketh *ô Fili*.

25. Q. *When the Nominative endeth in ius, if it be a proper Name of a Man, how shall the Vocative end?*

A. In i; as Nom. *hic Georgius* George, Voc. *ô Georgi*.

26. Q. *What Nouns make their Vocative Case in e or us?*

A. These following, *viz.* *Agnus* a lamb, *lucus* a grove, *vulgus* the common people, *populus* people, *chorus* a choir, *fluvius* a flood.

27. Q. *What Cases have all Nouns of the Neuter Gender (of what Declension soever they be) alike in both numbers?*

A. The Nominative, the Accusative, and the Vocative.

Q. *How do all the Cases end in the Plural Number?*

A. In a.

28. Q. *What is the Example of Nouns of the Neuter Gender in the second Declension?*

A. *Regnum* a Kingdom.

29. Q. *Decline Regnum.*

Ans.

Singulariter	Nom. <i>hoc Regn-um</i>	Pluraliter	Nom. <i>hec Regn-a</i>
	Gen. <i>hujus Regn-i</i>		G. <i>horum Regn-orum</i>
	Dat. <i>huic Regn-o</i>		Dat. <i>his Regn-is</i>
	Acc. <i>hoc Regn-um</i>		Acc. <i>hec Regn-a</i>
	Voc. <i>ô Regn-um</i>		Voc. <i>ô Regn-a</i>
	Abl. <i>hoc Regn-o</i>		Abl. <i>his Regn-is</i>

30. Q.

30. Q. What Nouns make the Neuter Gender in o?

A. *Ambo* both.

Q. Decline *Ambo*.

Ans.

Pluraliter	Nom.	<i>Ambo, ambæ, ambo.</i>
	Gen.	<i>Amborum, ambarum, amborum.</i>
	Dat.	<i>Ambobus, ambabus, ambobus,</i>
	Acc.	<i>Ambos, ambas, ambo.</i>
	Voc.	<i>Ambo, ambæ, ambo.</i>
	Abl.	<i>Ambobus, ambabus, ambobus.</i>

Q. How is *Duo* declined?

A. Like *Ambo*.

31. Q. When is a Noun of the third Declension?

A. When the Genitive Case singular endeth in *is*, the Dative in *i*, the Accusative in *em*, and sometimes in *im*, and sometimes in both; the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in *e*, and sometimes in *i*, and sometimes in both; the Nominative Plural in *es*, the Genitive in *um*, and sometimes in *ium*, the Dative in *bus*, the Accusative in *es*, the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in *bus*.

Q. What are the Examples of the third Declension?

A. *Lapis*, a Stone. *Parens*, a Father or Mother.

Q. Decline *Lapis*.

Ans.

Singulariter	Nom.	<i>hic Lap-is</i>	Pluraliter	N.	<i>hi Lapid-es</i>
	Gen.	<i>hujus Lapid-is</i>		G.	<i>horum Lapid-um</i>
	Dat.	<i>huic Lapid-i</i>		D.	<i>his Lapid-i-bus</i>
	Acc.	<i>hunc Lapid-em</i>		A.	<i>hos Lapid-es</i>
	Voc.	<i>ô Lap-is</i>		V.	<i>ô Lapid-es</i>
	Abl.	<i>hoc Lapid-e</i>		A.	<i>his Lapid-i-bus.</i>

Q. De-

Q. Decline *Parent*.

Answ.

Singulariter	N. <i>hic & hac Parent</i>	Pluraliter	N. <i>hi & he Parent-es</i>
	G. <i>hujus Parent-is</i>		G. <i>horum & harum Parent-um</i>
	D. <i>huic Parent-i</i>		D. <i>his Parenti-bus</i>
	A. <i>hunc & hanc Parent-em</i>		A. <i>hos & has Parent-es</i>
	V. <i>ô Parent</i>		V. <i>ô Parent-es</i>
	A. <i>hoc & hac Parent-e</i>		A. <i>his Parenti-bus</i>

32. Q. *When is a Noun of the fourth Declension?*

A. When the Genitive Case singular endeth in *us*, the Dative in *ui*, the Accusative in *um*, the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in *u*. The Nominative Plural in *us*, the Genitive in *um*, The Dative in *ibus*, the Accusative in *us*, the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in *ibus*.

Q. *What is the Example of the fourth Declension?*A. *Manus* a hand.Q. Decline *Manus*.

Answ.

Singulariter	Nom. <i>hec Manus</i>	Pluraliter	Nom. <i>he man-us</i>
	Gen. <i>hujus man-us</i>		Gen. <i>harum man-um</i>
	Dat. <i>huic man-ui</i>		Dat. <i>his man-ibus</i>
	Acc. <i>hanc man-um</i>		Acc. <i>has man-us</i>
	Voc. <i>ô man-us</i>		Voc. <i>ô man-us</i>
	Abl. <i>hac man-u</i>		Abl. <i>his man-ibus</i>

33. Q. *When is a Noun of the fifth Declension?*

A. When the Genitive and Dative Case singular end in *ei*, the Accusative in *em*, the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in *e*. The Nominative Plural in *es*, the Genitive in *erum*, the Dative in *ebus*, the Accusative in *es*, the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in *ebus*.

Q. *What*

Q. *What is the Example of the fifth Declension?*

A. *Meridies Noon-tide.*

Q. *Decline Meridies.*

Ans.

Singulariter	Nom. <i>hic Meridi-es</i>	Pluraliter	Nom. <i>hi Meridi-es</i>
	Gen. <i>hujus Meridi-es</i>		Gen. <i>horum Meridi-erum</i>
	Dat. <i>huic Meridi-es</i>		Dat. <i>his Meridi-ebus</i>
	Acc. <i>hunc Meridi-em</i>		Acc. <i>hos Meridi-es</i>
	Voc. <i>ô Meridi-es</i>		Voc. <i>ô Meridi-es</i>
	Abl. <i>hoc Meridi-e</i>		Abl. <i>his Meridi-ebus.</i>

Q. *Of what Gender are all Nouns of the fifth Declension?*

A. *Of the Feminine.*

Q. *Which Nouns are excepted?*

A. *Meridies Noon-tide, of the Masculine, and Dies a Day, of the Doubtful.*

The Declension of Nouns Adjectives.

34. Q. *HOVV is a Noun Adjective of three Terminations declined?*

A. *After the first and second Declension?*

Q. *What is the Example of Adjectives of three Terminations?*

A. *Bonus Good.*

Q. *Decline Bonus.*

Ans.

Singulariter	Nom. <i>Bonus, bona, bonum</i>
	Gen. <i>Boni, bonæ, boni</i>
	Dat. <i>Bono, bonæ, bono</i>
	Acc. <i>Bonum, bonam, bonum</i>
	Voc. <i>Bone, bona, bonum</i>
	Abl. <i>Bono, bona, bono.</i>

Plura-

Pluraliter	{	Nom. <i>Boni, bonæ, bona</i>
		Gen. <i>Bonorum, bonarum, bonorum</i>
		Dat. <i>Bonis</i>
		Acc. <i>Bonos, bonas, bona</i>
		Voc. <i>Boni, bonæ, bona</i>
		Abl. <i>Bonis</i>

35. Q. *What Adjectives are there besides these of another manner of speaking?*

A. Certain Adjectives which make their Genitive Case singular in *ius*, and the Dative in *i*.

Q. *Which be those Adjectives?*

A. These that follow, with their Compounds.

Q. *Decline Unus one.*

Ans.

Singulariter	{	Nom. <i>Unus, una, unum</i>
		Gen. <i>Unius</i>
		Dat. <i>Uni</i>
		Acc. <i>Unum, unam, unum</i>
		Voc. <i>Une, una, unum,</i>
		Abl. <i>Uno, una, uno.</i>

Pluraliter	{	Nom. <i>Uni, unæ, una</i>
		Gen. <i>Unorum, unarum, unorum,</i>
		Dat. <i>Unis</i>
		Acc. <i>Unos, unas, una</i>
		Voc. <i>Uni, unæ, una</i>
		Abl. <i>Unis.</i>

Q. *When bath Unus, una, unum, the Plural Number?*

A. When it is joined with a Word that lacketh the Singular; as, *Une Litæ*, one Letter or Epistle; *Una Menia*, one City-wall.

Q. *What*

Q. What other Adjectives are declined in like manner?

A. Totus whole, solus alone, ullus any, alius, alter another, uter whether, and neuter neither.

Q. What Case do these five rehearsed lack?

A. The Vocative.

36. Q. How are the Adjectives of three Articles declined?

A. After the third Declension.

Q. What are the Examples of Adjectives of three Articles?

A. Felix happy, and Tristis sad.

Q. Decline Felix.

Ans.

Singulariter	{	Nom. hic hac & hoc Felix
		Gen. hujus Felicis
		Dat. huic Felici
		Acc. hunc & hanc Felicem & hoc Felix
		Voc. ô Felix
		Abl. hoc hac & hoc Felice vel Felici.

Pluraliter	{	Nom. hi & hæ Felices, & hæ Felicia
		Gen. horum harum & horum Felicium
		Dat. his Felicibus
		Acc. hos & has Felices, & hac Felicia
		Voc. ô Felices, & ô Felicia
		Abl. his Felicibus

Q. Decline Tristis.

Ans.

Singulariter	{	Nom. hic & hac Tristis, & hoc Triste
		Gen. hujus Tristis
		Dat. huic Tristi
		Acc. hunc & hanc Tristem & hoc Triste
		Voc. ô Tristis & ô Triste
		Abl. hoc hac & hoc Tristi

Plura-

Pluraker	Nom. <i>Hi & ha Tristes & haec Tristia</i>
	Gen. <i>horum & harum Tristium</i>
	Dat. <i>his Tristibus</i>
	Acc. <i>hos & has Tristes & haec Tristia</i>
	Voc. <i>ô Tristes & ô Tristia</i>
	Abl. <i>his Tristibus.</i>

Comparisons of Nouns.

37. Q. **W**hat Nouns may form Comparison ?

A. Adjectives whose signification may increase or be diminished.

Q. How many degrees of Comparison be there ?

A. Three.

Q. Which are the three degrees of Comparison ?

A. The Positive, the Comparative, and the Superlative

38. Q. How do you know the Positive Degree ?

A. The Positive betokeneth the thing absolutely without excess; as *Durus* hard.

39. Q. How know you the Comparative Degree ?

A. The Comparative somewhat exceedeth his Positive in signification; as *Durior* harder.

Q. Whence is the Comparative Degree formed ?

A. The Comparative Degree is formed of the first Case of the Positive that endeth in *i*, by putting thereto *or* and *us*.

Q. Give some examples.

A. Of *Duri* is formed *hic & haec durior, & hoc durius*; of *Tristi*, *hic & haec tristior, & hoc tristius*; and of *Dulci*, *hic & haec dulcior, & hoc dulcius*.

40. Q. How know you the Superlative Degree ?

A. The Superlative exceeds his Positive in the highest Degree; as *Durissimus* the hardest.

Q. Whence

Q. Whence is the Superlative degree formed?

A. The Superlative is formed of the first degree of the Positive that endeth in i, by putting thereto s and sumus.

Q. Give some Examples?

A. Of Duri is formed durissimus, of tristi, tristissimus, of dulci dulcissimus.

Q. What Adjectives are excepted from this general Rule?

A. These that follow: Bonus good, melior better, optimus the best: Malus bad, pejor worse, pessimus the worst: Magnus great, major greater, maximus the greatest: Parvus little, minor less, minimus the least: Multus, multa, multum much, plus more, plurimus, plurima, plurimum very much.

42. Q. If the Positive end in er, how is the Superlative formed?

A. The Superlative is formed of the Nominative by putting to rimus, as pulcher, pulcherrimus.

43. Q. What Nouns in lis make the Superlative by changing is into limus?

A. These; Humilis humble, humillimus very humble: similis like, simillimus very like: Facilis easie, facillimus very easie: Gracilis slender, gracillimus very slender: Agilis nimble, agilissimus very nimble: Docilis teachable, Docillimus very teachable.

Q. What do all other Nouns ending in lis?

A. They follow the General Rules aforegoing; as utilis profitable, utilissimus very profitable.

Q. How is an Adjective compared if a Vowel come before us?

A. By magis more, and maxime most; as, pius godly, magis pius more godly, maxime pius most godly: Assiduus constant, magis assiduus more constant, maxime assiduus most constant.

Of the Pronoun.

1. Q. **W**hat is a Pronoun?

A. A Pronoun is a part of Speech much like a Noun, or put instead of Noun,

Q. How is a Pronoun used?

A. In shewing or rehearsing.

2. Q. How many Pronouns are there?

A. Fifteen.

Q. Which be the Fifteen Pronouns?

A. Ego I, tu thou, sui of himself, or of themselves, ille he, ipse himself, iste yond, hic this, is that, meus mine, tuus thine, suus his own, noster ours, vester yours, nostras on our side, vestras on your side.

3. Q. Which Pronouns have the Vocative Case?

A. These four, tu, meus, noster and vester; and all other lack the Vocative Case.

Q. What Pronouns may be added to these?

A. Their Compounds, Egomet, tute, and also Qui, quae, quod.

4. Q. What Pronouns be Primitives?

A. These eight; viz. Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, hic and is.

Q. Why are they so called?

A. Because they be not derived of others.

Q. How else are they called?

A. Demonstratives.

Q. Why so?

A. Because they shew a thing not spoken of before.

5. Q. Which Pronouns be called Relatives?

A. These six, hic, ille, iste, is, idem, and qui.

Q. Why

Q. *Why are they called Relatives?*

A. Because they rehearse a thing that was spoken of before.

6. Q. *Which Pronouns are Derivatives?*

A. These seven, *meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras* and *vestras*.

Q. *Why are they called Derivatives?*

A. Because they are derived of their Primitives, viz. *meus* of *mei*, *tuus* of *tui*, *suius* of *sui*, *noster* and *nostras* of *nostri*, *vester* and *vestras* of *vestri*.

7. Q. *What things belong to a Pronoun?*

A. These five, viz. Number, Case and Gender (as are in a Noun) Declension and Person, as here followeth.

The Declensions of Pronouns.

8. Q. **H**ow many Declensions of Pronouns are there?

A. Four.

9. Q. *Which Pronouns be of the first Declension?*

A. These three, *Ego, tu, sui*.

Q. *How is Ego declined?*

Answ.

Singulariter	{	Nom. <i>Ego</i> .	{	Pluraliter	{	Nom. <i>Nos</i> .
		Gen. <i>Mei</i> .				G. <i>Nostrum</i> vel <i>nostri</i> .
		Dat. <i>Mihi</i> .				Dat. <i>Nobis</i> .
		Accus. <i>Me</i> .				Accus. <i>Nos</i> .
		Vocativo caret.				Vocativo caret.
		Abl. <i>Me</i> .				Abl. <i>Nobis</i> .

Q. *How is Tu declined?*

Answ.

Singulariter	{	Nom. Tu.	} Pluraliter	{	Nom. Vos.
		Gen. Tui.			Gen. Vestrum vel Vestri.
		Det. Tibi.			Dat. Vobis.
		Acc. Te.			Acc. Vos.
		Voc. Tu.			Voc. Vos.
		Abl. Te.			Abl. Vobis.

Q. How is Sui declined?

Ans.

Singulariter and Pluraliter	{	Nominativo caret.
		Gen. Sui.
		Dat. Sibi.
		Acc. Se.
		Vocativo caret.
		Abl. Se.

10. Q. What Pronouns be of the 2d. Declension?

A. These six, *ille, ipse, iste, hic, is* and *qui*.

Q. Decline *iste*.

Ans.

Singulariter	{	Nom. <i>iste, ista, istud.</i>	} Pluraliter	{	N. <i>isti, ista, ista</i>
		Gen. <i>istius.</i>			G. <i>istorum, istarum, istorum.</i>
		Dat. <i>isti.</i>			Dat. <i>istis.</i>
		Acc. <i>istum, istam, istud.</i>			Acc. <i>istos, istas, ista.</i>
		Vocativo caret.			Vocativo caret.
		Abl. <i>isto, ista, istud.</i>			Abl. <i>istis.</i>

Q. How are *ille* and *ipse* declined?

A. Like *iste*, saying that the Neuter Gender of *ipse* in the Nominative and the Accusative Case singular maketh *ipsum*.

Q. How is *Hic* declined?

Ans.

Singulariter	{	Nom. <i>Hic, hae, hoc.</i>
		Gen. <i>Hujus.</i>
		Dat. <i>Huic, &c.</i> as before in a Noun.

Q. How is *Is* declined?

Ans.

Singu-

Singulariter	Nom. <i>Is, ea, id.</i>	Pluraliter	Nom. <i>Is, ea, ea.</i>
	Gen. <i>Ejus.</i>		Gen. <i>Eorum, earum, eorum</i>
	Dat. <i>Ei.</i>		Dat. <i>Iis vel eis.</i>
	Ac. <i>Eum, eam, id.</i>		Acc. <i>Eos, eas, ea.</i>
	Vocativo caret.		Vocativo caret.
	Abl. <i>EO, ea, eo.</i>		Abl. <i>Iis vel eis.</i>

Q. *How is Qui declined?*

Ans.

Singulariter	Nom. <i>Qui, quæ, quod.</i>	Pluraliter	Nom. <i>Qui, quæ, quæ.</i>
	Gen. <i>Cujus.</i>		Gen. <i>Quorum, quarum, quorum.</i>
	Dat. <i>Cui.</i>		Dat. <i>Quibus vel quæis.</i>
	Ac. <i>Quem, quam, quod.</i>		Acc. <i>Quos, quas, quæ.</i>
	Vocativo caret.		Vocativo caret.
	Abl. <i>Quo, quæ, quo, vel qui.</i>		Abl. <i>Quibus vel quæis.</i>

Q. *What Pronouns are declined like Qui?*

A. *Quis* and *Quid*, whether they be Interrogatives or Indefinites.

Q. *How is Quisquis declined?*

A. Sing.	{ <i>Quisquis,</i>	{ Acc. { <i>Quic-</i>	{ Abl. { <i>Quoquo</i>
Nom.			
	{ <i>quicquid.</i>	{ <i>quid.</i>	{ <i>quæqua</i>
			{ <i>quodquo</i>

11. Q. *What is Quid always?*

A. A Substantive of the Neuter Gender.

Q. *What Pronouns are of the third declension?*

A. These five, *Meus, tuus, suus, noster* and *vester*.

Q. *How are they declined?*

A. Like Nouns Adjectives of Three Terminations.

Q. *How is Meus declined?*

Singulariter	Nom. <i>Meus, mea, meum</i>	Pluraliter	Nom. <i>Mei, mea, mea.</i>
	Gen. <i>Mei, mea, mei.</i>		G. <i>Meorum, mearum,</i>
	Dat. <i>Meo, mea, meo.</i>		D. <i>Meis. (meorum.</i>
	Ac. <i>Meum, meam, meum.</i>		A. <i>Meos, meas, mea.</i>
	Voc. <i>Mi, mea, meum.</i>		V. <i>Mei, mea, mea.</i>
	Abl. <i>Meo, mea, meo.</i>		A. <i>Meis.</i>

Q. How are noster and tuus, suus, vester, declined?

A. Like Meus, saving that the three last do lack the Vocative Case.

12. Q. What Pronouns are of the fourth declension?

A. Nostras, vestras, and this Noun Cuias.

Q. How are they declined?

A. Thus.

Singulariter	Nom. Hic & hac Nostras & hoc Nostrate.
	Gen. hujus Nostratis.
	Dat. huic Nostrati.
	Acc. hunc & hanc Nostratem & hoc Nostrate.
	Voc. O Nostras & O Nostrate.
Pluraliter	Abl. hoc hac & hoc Nostrate vel Nostrati.
	Nom. Hi & he Nostrates & hac Nostratia.
	Gen. horum harum & horum Nostratium.
	Dat. his Nostratibus.
	Acc. hos & has Nostrates & hac Nostratia.
	Voc. O Nostrates & O Nostratia,
	Abl. his Nostratibus.

Q. Why are Nostras, Vestras and Cuias called Gentiles?

A. Because they properly betoken things pertaining to Countries or Nations, to Sects or Factions.

13. Q. How many Persons hath a Pronoun?

A. Three.

Q. How know you the first Person?

A. The first Person speaketh of himself: as Ego I, Nos we.

Q. How know you the second?

A. The second Person is spoken to; as Tu thou, Vos ye.

Q. What Case is of the second Person?

A. Every Vocative Case.

Q. How know you the third Person?

A. The third Person is spoken of; as ille he, illi they.

Q. What

Q. VVhat words are of the third Person?

A. All Nouns, Pronouns and Participles, except ego, nos, tu and vos.

Of a Verb.

1. *Q. W^Hat is a Verb?*

A. A Verb is a part of Speech declined with Mood and Tense, and betokeneth doing; as amo I love: or suffering; as amor I am loved: or being; as sum I am.

2. *Q. Of Verbs which be called Personals?*

A. Such as have Persons; as ego amo I love, tu amas thou lovest.

Q. VVhich be called Impersonals?

A. Such as have no Person; as tædet it irketh, oportet it behoveth.

3. *Q. How many kinds of Verbs Personals are there?*

A. Five.

Q. VVhich be the five kinds of Verbs Personals?

A. Active, Passive, Neuter, Deponent, and Common.

4. *Q. How know you a Verb Active?*

A. A Verb Active endeth in o, and betokeneth to do; as Amo I love; and by putting to r it may be a Passive, as Amor.

5. *Q. How know you a Verb Passive?*

A. A Verb Passive endeth in or, and betokeneth to suffer, as Amor I am loved; and by putting away r it may be an Active, as Amo.

5. *Q. How know you a Verb Neuter?*

A. A Verb Neuter endeth in o or m, and cannot take r to make it a Passive, as Curro I run, Sum I am.

Q. How is a Verb Neuter Englished?

A. Sometimes Actively, as *Curro* I run, and sometimes Passively, as *Aegroto* I am sick.

7. Q. How know you a Verb Deponent ?

A. A Verb Deponent endeth in *r* like a Passive and yet in signification is but either Active, as *Loquor verbum* I speak a word, or Neuter, as *Glorior* I boast.

8. Q. How know you the Verb Commune ?

A. A Verb Commune endeth in *r*, and yet in signification is both Active and Passive ; as *Osculor te* I kiss thee, *Osculor à te* I am kissed of thee.

Moods.

Q. How many Moods are there ?

A. Six.

Q. Which be the six Moods ?

A. The Indicative, the Imperative, the Optative, the Potential, the Subjunctive, and the Infinitive.

10. Q. How know you the Indicative Mood ?

A. The Indicative Mood sheweth a reason true or false ; as *Ego amo* I love : or else asketh a Question, as *amās tu* dost thou love ?

11. Q. How know you the Imperative Mood ?

A. The Imperative Mood biddeth or commandeth as *ama* love thou.

12. Q. How know you the Optative Mood ?

A. The Optative Mood wisheth or desireth, with these signs. *would* God, *I pray* God, or *God grant* ? as *utinam amem* I pray God I love ; and it hath commonly an Adverb of wishing joyned with it.

13. Q. How know you the Potential Mood ?

A. The Potential Mood is known by these signs, *may*, *can*, *might*, *would*, *should*, *could* or *ought*, as *amem* I may or can love ; without an Adverb joined with it.

14. Q. How

14. Q. How know you the Subjunctive Mood?

A. The Subjunctive Mood hath evermore some Conjunction joined with it; as, *cum amarem* when I loved.

Q. Why is it called the Subjunctive Mood?

A. Because it dependeth upon another Verb in the same sentence, either going before or coming after; as *cum amarem eram miser*, when I loved I was a wretch.

15. Q. How know you the Infinitive Mood?

A. The Infinitive Mood signifieth to do, to suffer, or to be, and hath neither Number nor Person, nor Nominative Case before it.

Q. How is it commonly known in English?

A. By this sign to, as *amare* to love.

Q. What if two Verbs come together without any Nominative Case between them?

A. Then the latter shall be the Infinitive Mood, as *Cupio discere* I desire to learn.

Gerunds.

16. Q. How many Gerunds belong to the Infinitive Mood?

A. Three.

Q. How do the three Gerunds end?

A. In *di*, *do* and *dum*.

Q. What signification have Gerunds?

A. Both the Active and Passive; as *amandi* of loving or of being loved, *amando* in loving or in being loved, *amandum* to love or to be loved.

Supines.

17. **Q. H**ow many Supines are pertaining to Verbs?

A. Two.

Q. How doth the first Supine end?

A. In *um*.

Q. Why is it called the first Supine?

A. Because it hath the Signification of the Verb Active; as *Eo amatum* I go to love.

Q. How doth the latter Supine end?

A. In *u*.

Q. Why is it called the latter Supine?

A. Because it hath for the most part the signification Passive; as, *Difficilis amatu* hard to be loved.

Tenses.

18. **Q. H**ow many Tenses or Times are there?

A. Five.

Q. Which are they?

A. The Present Tense, the Preterimperfect, the Preterperfect, the Preterpluperfect and the Future.

Q. How known you the Present Tense?

A. The Present Tense speaketh of the time that now is; as, *amo* I love.

Q. How know you the Preterimperfect Tense?

A. The Preterimperfect Tense speaks of the time not perfectly past; as *amabam* I loved or did love.

Q. How know you the Preterperfect Tense?

A. The Preterperfect Tense speaketh of the time perfectly past, with this sign Have; as, *amavi* I have loved.

Q. How

Q. How know you the Preterpluperfect Tense?

A. The Preterpluperfect Tense speaketh of the time more than perfectly past with this sign had? as amaveram. I had loved.

Q. How known you the Future Tense?

A. The Future Tense speaketh of time to come, with this sign shall or will; as, amabo I shall or will love.

Persons.

19. *Q. How many Persons are there in Verbs?*

A. Three Persons in both Numbers? as, Singulariter Ego amo I love, tu amas thou lovest, ille amat he loveth: Plur. Nos amamus we love, vos amatis ye love, illi amant they love.

Conjugations.

20. *Q. How many Conjugations have Verbs?*

A. Verbs have four Conjugations.

Q. How is the first Conjugation known?

A. The first Conjugation hath a long before re and ris; as, Amare amaris.

Q. How is the second Conjugation known?

A. The second Conjugation hath e long before re and ris; as Docere doceris.

Q. How is the third Conjugation known?

A. The third Conjugation hath e short before re and ris; as Legere, legeris.

Q. How is the fourth Conjugation known?

A. The fourth Conjugation hath i long before re and ris; as Audire, audiris.

Verbs.

Verbs.

21. Q. **A**fter what Example are Verbs in o of the Four Conjugations declined?

A. After these Examples. *Amo* I love, *Doceo* I teach, *Lego* I read, and *Audio* I hear.

Q. Decline *Amo*.

A. *Amo, amas, amavi, amare, amandi, amando, amandum, amatum, amatua, mans, amaturus.*

Q. Decline *Doceo*.

A. *Doceo, doces, docui, docere, docendi, docendo, docendum, doctum, doctu, docens, docturus.*

Q. Decline *Lego*.

A. *Lego, legis, legi, legere, legendi, legendo, legendum, lectum, lectu, legens, lecturus.*

Q. Decline *Audio*.

A. *Audio, audis, audivi, audire, audiendi, audiendo, audiendum, auditum, auditu, audiens, auditurus.*

Amo.

22. Q. **W**hat is the Indicative Mood Present tense of *Amo*?

A. Sing. *Amo* I love, *amas* thou lovest, *amat* he loveth: Plur. *amamus* we love, *amatis* ye love, *amant* they love.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect tense of *Amo*?

A. Sing. *Amabam* I loved or did love, *amabas* thou lovedst or didst love, *amabat* he loved or did love: Plur. *amabamus* we loved or did love, *amabatis* ye loved or did love, *amabant* they loved or did love.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect tense of *Amo*?

A. Sing.

A. Sing. *Amavi* I have loved, *amavisti* thou hast loved, *amavit* he hath loved : Plur. *Amavimus* we have loved, *amavistis* ye have loved, *amaverunt vel amavere* they have loved.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Amo ?

A. Sing. *Amaveram* I had loved, *amaveras* thou hadst loved, *amaverat* he had loved : Plur. *Amaveramus* we had loved, *amaveratis* ye had loved, *amaverant* they had loved.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Fut. tense of Amo ?

A. Sing. *Amabo* I shall or will love, *amabis* thou shalt or wilt love, *amabit* he shall or will love : Plur. *Amabimus* we shall or will love, *amabitis* ye shall or will love, *amabunt* they shall or will love.

Q. What is the Imperative Mood Present tense of Amo ?

A. Sing. *Ama ameto* love thou, *amet amato* love he or let him love : Plur. *Amemus* love we or let us love, *amate amatote* love ye, *amant amanto* love they or let them love.

24. Q. What is the Potential Mood Present tense of Amo ?

A. Sing. *Amem* I may or can love, *ames* thou mayst or canst love, *amet* he may or can love : Plur. *Amemus* we may or can love, *ametis* ye may or can love, *ament* they may or can love.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect tense of Amor ?

A. Sing. *Amarem* I might love, *amares* thou mightest love, *amaret* he might love : Plur. *amaremus* we might love, *amaretis* ye might love, *amarent* they might love.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect tense of Amo ?

A. Sing. *Amaverim* I might have loved, *amaveris* thou

thou mightest have loved, *amaverit* he might have loved: Plur. *Amaverimus* we might have loved, *amaveritis* ye might have loved, *amaverint* they might have loved.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect Tense of Amo.*

A. Sing. *Amavisset* I might have had loved, *amavisses* thou mightest have had loved, *amavisset* he might have had loved: Plur. *Amavissetimus* we might have had loved, *amavissetis* ye might have had loved, *amavissent* they might have had loved.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Fut. tense of Amo?*

A. Sing. *Amavero* I may love hereafter, *amaveris* thou mayst love hereafter, *amaverit* he may love hereafter: Plur. *Amaverimus* we may love hereafter, *amaveritis* ye may love hereafter, *amaverint* they may love hereafter.

25. Q. *What is the Infinitive Mood Present and Preterimperfect tense of Amo?*

A. *Amare* to love.

Q. *What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tense of Amo.*

A. *Amavisse* to have or had loved.

Q. *What is the Infinitive Mood Fut. tense of Amo?*

A. *Amaturum esse* to love hereafter.

Q. *What are the Gerunds of Amo?*

A. *Amandi* of loving, *amando* in loving, *amandum* to love.

Q. *What are the Supines of Amo?*

A. *Amatum* to love, *amatu* to be loved.

Q. *What is the Participle of the Present tense of Amo?*

A. *Amans* loving.

Q. *What is the Participle of the first Future tense of Amo?*

A. *Amaturus* to love or about to love.

Doceo.

26. Q. **W** Hat is the Indicative Mood Present tense of Doceo?

A. Sing. Doceo. I teach, *doces* thou teachest, *docet* he teacheth: Plur. *Docemus* we teach, *docetis* ye teach, *docent* they teach.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect tense of Doceo?

A. Sing. *Docebam* I taught or did teach, *docebas* thou taughtest or didst teach, *docebat* he taught or did teach: Plur. *docebamus* we taught or did teach, *docebatis* ye taught or did teach, *docebant* they taught or did teach.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect tense of Doceo?

A. Sing. *Docui* I have taught, *docuisti* thou hast taught, *docuit* he hath taught: Plur. *Docuimus* we have taught, *docuistis* ye have taught, *docuerunt vel docuere* they have taught.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Doceo?

A. Sing. *Docueram* I had taught, *docueras* thou hadst taught, *docuerat* he had taught: Plur. *Docueramus* we had taught, *docueratis* ye had taught, *docuerant* they had taught.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Future tense of Doceo?

A. Sing. *Docebo* I shall or will teach, *docebis* thou shalt or wilt teach, *docebit* he shall or will teach: Plur. *Docebimus* we shall or will teach, *docebitis* ye shall or will teach, *docebunt* they shall or will teach.

27. Q. What is the Imperative Mood Present tense of Doceo?

A. Sing.

A. Sing. Doce doceto teach thou, *doceat doceto* teach he or let him teach: Plur. *doceamus* teach we or let us teach, *docere docerote* teach ye, *doceant docento* teach they or let them teach.

28. *Q. What is the Potential Mood Present tense of Doceo?*

A. Sing. Doceam I may teach, *doceas* thou mayst teach, *doceat* he may teach: Plur. *doceamus* we may teach, *doceatis* ye may teach, *doceant* they may teach.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect tense of Doceo?

A. Sing. Docerem I might teach, *doceres* thou mightest teach, *doceret* he might teach: Plur. *doceremus* we might teach, *doceretis* ye might teach, *docerent* they might teach.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect tense of Doceo?

A. Sing. Docuerim I might have taught, *docueris* thou mightest have taught, *docuerit* he might have taught: Plur. *docuerimus* we might have taught, *docueritis* ye might have taught, *docuerint* they might have taught.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Doceo?

A. Sing. Docuissem I might have had taught, *docuisses* thou mightest have had taught, *docuissent* he might have had taught: Plur. *docuissemus* we might have had taught, *docuissetis* ye might have had taught, *docuissent* they might have had taught. (ceo?)

Q. What is the Potential Mood Future tense of Do-

A. Sing. Docuero I may teach hereafter, *docueris* thou mayest teach hereafter, *docuerit* he may teach hereafter: Plur. *docuerimus* we may teach hereafter, *docueritis* ye may teach hereafter, *docuerint* they may teach hereafter.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Present tense and Preterimperfect tense of Doceo?

A.

A. Docere to teach.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tense of Docere?

A. Docuisse to have or had taught.

Q. What is the Infinit. Mood Fut. tense of Docere?

A. Docturum esse to teach hereafter.

Q. What are the Gerunds of Docere?

A. Docendi of teaching, docendo in teaching, docendum to teach.

Q. What are the Supines of Docere?

A. Doctum to teach, doctum to be taught.

Q. What is the Participle of the Present tense of Docere?

A. Docens teaching.

Q. What is the Participle of the first Future tense of Docere?

A. Docturus to teach or about to teach.

Lego.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Present tense of Lego?

A. Sing. Lego I read, legis thou readest, legis he readeth: Plur. Legimus we read, legis ye read, legunt they read.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect tense of Lego?

A. Sing. Legebam I read or did read, legebas thou readest or didst read, legebat he read or did read: Plur. Legebamus we read or did read, legebatis ye read or did read, legebant they read or did read.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect tense of Lego?

A. Sing. Legi I have read, legisti thou hast read, legis he hath read: Plur. Legimus we have read, le-

Gifts ye have read, *legerunt vel legere* they have read.

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect Tense of Lego?*

A. Sing. *Legeram* I had read, *legeras* thou hadst read, *legerat* he had read: Plur. *Legeramus* we had read, *legeratis* ye had read, *legerant* they had read.

Q. *What is the Indic. Mood Fut. Tense of Lego?*

A. Sing. *Legam* I shall or will read, *leges* thou shalt or wilt read, *leget* he shall or will read: Plur. *Legemus* we shall or will read, *legetis* ye shall or will read, *legent* they shall or will read.

Q. *What is the Imperative Mood Present Tense of Lego?*

A. Sing. *Lege legito* read thou, *legat legito* read he or let him read: Plur. *Legamus* read we or let us read, *legite legitote* read ye, *leganto legunto* read they or let them read.

32. Q. *What is the Potential Mood Present tense of Lego?*

A. Sing. *Legam* I may read, *legas* thou may'st read, *legat* he may read: Plur. *Legamus* we may read, *legatis* ye may read, *legant* they may read.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect tense of Lego?*

A. Sing. *Legerem* I might read, *legeres* thou mightest read, *legeret* he might read: Plur. *Legeremus* we might read, *legeretis* ye might read, *legerent* they might read.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect tense of Lego?*

A. Sing. *Legerim* I might have read, *legeris* thou mightest have read, *legerit* he might have read: Plur. *Legerimus* we might have read, *legeritis* ye might have read, *legerint* they might have read.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Lego?*

A. Sing.

A. Sing. Legissem I might have had read, *legisset* thou mightest have had read, *legisset* he might have had read: *Plur. Legissemus* we might have had read, *legissetis* ye might have had read, *legissent* they might have had read.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Future tense of Lego?

A. Sing: Legero I may read hereafter, *legeris* thou may'st read hereafter, *legeris* he may read hereafter: *Plur. Legerimus* we may read hereafter, *legeritis* ye may read hereafter, *legerint* they may read hereafter.

33. *Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Present and Preterimperfect tense of Lego?*

A. Legere to read.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect tense of Lego?

A. Legisse to have or had read.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Future tense of Lego?

A. Lecturum esse to read hereafter.

Q. What are the Gerunds of Lego?

A. Legendi of reading, *legendo* in reading, *legendum* to read?

Q. What are the Supines of Lego?

A. Lectum to read, *lectu* to be read.

Q. What is the Particip. of the Pres. tense of Lego?

A. Legens reading.

Q. What is the Particip. of the first Future tense of Lego?

A. Lecturus to read or about to read.

Audio.

34. *Q. What is the Indicative Mood Present tense of Audio?*

C 2

A. Sing.

A. Sing. Audio I hear, *audis* thou hearest, *audis* he heareth : Plur. *Audimus* we hear, *auditis* ye hear, *audiunt* they hear.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect tense of audio?

A. Sing. Audiebam I heard or did hear, *audiebas* thou heardst or didst hear, *audiebat* he heard or did hear : Plur. *Audiebamus* we heard or did hear, *audiebatis* ye heard or did hear, *audiebant* they heard or did hear.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect tense of audio?

A. Sing. Audivi I have heard, *audivisti* thou hast heard, *audivit* he hath heard : Plur. *Audivimus* we have heard, *audivistis* ye have heard, *audiverunt vel audivere* they have heard.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect tense of audio?

A. Sing. Audiveram I had heard, *audiveras* thou hadst heard, *audiverat* he had heard : Plur. *Audiveramus* we had heard, *audiveratis* ye had heard, *audiverant* they had heard.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Future tense of audio?

A. Sing. Audiam I shall or will hear, *audies* thou shalt or wilt hear, *audiet* he shall or will hear : Plur. *Audiemus* we shall or will hear, *audietis* ye shall or will hear, *audient* they shall or will hear.

35. *Q. What is the Imperative Mood Present tense of audio?*

A. Sing. Audi audito hear thou, *audiat audito* let him hear : Plur. *Audiamus* hear we or let us hear, *audite auditore* hear ye, *audiant audiunto* hear they or let them hear.

36. *Q. What is the Potential Mood Present tense of audio?*

A. Sing.

A. Sing. *Audiam* I may hear, *audias* thou mayst hear, *audiat* he may hear: Plur. *Audiamus* we may hear, *audiatis* ye may hear, *audiant* they may hear.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect tense of audio?*

A. Sing. *Audirem* I might hear, *audires* thou mightst hear, *audiret* he might hear: Plur. *Audiremus* we might hear, *audiretis* ye might hear, *audirent* they might hear.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect tense of audio?*

A. Sing. *Audiverim* I might have heard, *audiveris* thou mightst have heard, *audiverit* he might have heard: Plur. *Audiverimus* we might have heard, *audiveritis* ye might have heard, *audiverint* they might have heard.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect tense of audio?*

A. Sing. *Audivissem* I might have had heard, *audivisses* thou mightst have had heard, *audivisset* he might have had heard: Plur. *Audivissemus* we might have had heard, *audivissetis* ye might have had heard, *audivissent* they might have had heard.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Future tense of audio?*

A. Sing. *Audivero* I may hear hereafter, *audiveris* thou mayst hear hereafter, *audiverit* he may hear hereafter: Plur. *Audiverimus* we may hear hereafter, *audiveritis* ye may hear hereafter, *audiverint* they may hear hereafter.

37. Q. *What is the Infinitive Mood Present tense and Preterimperfect tense of audio?*

A. *Audire* to hear.

Q. *What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tense of audio?*

A. *Audivisse* to have or had heard.

Q. *What is the Infinit. Mood Fut. Tense of audio?*

A. Auditurum esse to hear hereafter.

Q. What are the Gerunds of Audio?

A. Audiendi of hearing, audiendo in hearing, audilendum to hear.

Q. What are the Supines of Audio?

A. Auditum to hear, auditu to be heard.

Q. What is the Participle of the Present tense of Audio?

A. Audiens hearing.

Q. What is the Participle of the first Future tense of Audio?

A. Auditurus to hear or about to hear,

The Verb Sum.

38. *Q. WHY must we learn to decline the Verb Sum I am, before we decline any in Or?*

A. For supplying of many Tenses lacking in all such Verbs.

Q. How is the Verb sum declined?

A. In this wise following, viz. Sum, es, fui, esse, futurus to be.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Pres. tense of sum?

A. Sing. Sum I am, es thou art, est he is: Plur. Sumus we are, estis ye are, sunt they are.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect tense of sum?

A. Sing. Eram I was, eras thou wast, erat he was: Pl. Eramus we were, eratis ye were, erant they were.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect tense of sum?

A. Sing. Fui I have been, fuisti thou hast been, fuit he hath been: Plur. Fuimus we have been, fuistis ye have been, fuerunt vel fuere they have been.

Q. What

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect tense of sum?*

A. Sing. *Fueram* I had been, *fueras* thou hadst been, *fuerat* he had been: Plur. *Fueramus* we had been, *fueratis* ye had been, *fuerant* they had been.

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Fut. tense of sum?*

A. Sing. *Ero* I shall or will be, *eris* thou shalt or wilt be, *erit* he shall or will be: Pl. *Erimus* we shall or will be, *eritis* ye shall or will be, *erunt* they shall or will be.

40. Q. *What is the Imperative Mood Present tense of sum?*

A. Sing. *Sis* *es esto* be thou, *sit esto* be he or let him be: Plur. *Simus* be we or let us be, *sitis esto* be ye, *sint sunt* be they or let them be.

41. Q. *What is the Potential Mood Present tense of sum?*

A. Sing. *Sim* I may be, *sis* thou may'st be, *sit* he may be: Plur. *Simus* we may be, *sitis* ye may be, *sint* they may be.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect tense of sum?*

A. Sing. *Essem* I might be, *esset* thou mightest be, *esset* he might be: Plur. *Essemus* we might be, *essetis* ye might be, *essent* they might be.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect tense of sum?*

A. Sing. *Fuerim* I might have been, *fueris* thou mightest have been, *fuerit* he might have been: Pl. *Fuerimus* we might have been, *fueritis* ye might have been, *fuerint* they might have been.

Q. *What is the Potential mood Preterpluperfect tense of sum?*

A. Sing. *Fuissem* I might have had been, *fuisset* thou mightest have had been, *fuisset* he might have had been: Plur. *Fuissemus* we might have had been, *fuissetis* ye might have had been, *fuisissent* they might have had been.

A. Auditurum esse to hear hereafter.

Q. What are the Gerunds of Audio?

A. Audiendi of hearing, audiendo in hearing, audiendum to hear.

Q. What are the Supines of Audio?

A. Auditum to hear, auditu to be heard.

Q. What is the Participle of the Present tense of Audio?

A. Audiens hearing.

Q. What is the Participle of the first Future tense of Audio?

A. Auditurus to hear or about to hear,

The Verb Sum.

38. *Q. WHY must we learn to decline the Verb Sum I am, before we decline any in Or?*

A. For supplying of many Tenses lacking in all such Verbs.

Q. How is the Verb sum declined?

A. In this wise following, viz. Sum, es, fui, esse, futurus to be.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Pres. tense of sum?

A. Sing. Sum I am, es thou art, est he is: Plur. Sumus we are, estis ye are, sunt they are.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect tense of sum?

A. Sing. Eram I was, eras thou wast, erat he was: Pl. Eramus we were, eratis ye were, erant they were.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect tense of sum?

A. Sing. Fui I have been, fuisti thou hast been, fuit he hath been: Plur. Fuimus we have been, fuistis ye have been, fuerunt vel fuere they have been.

Q. What

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect tense of sum?

A. Sing. *Fueram* I had been, *fueras* thou hadst been, *fuerat* he had been: Plur. *Fueramus* we had been, *fueratis* ye had been, *fuerant* they had been.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Fur, tense of sum?

A. Sing. *Eris* I shall or will be, *eris* thou shalt or wilt be, *erit* he shall or will be: Pl. *Erimus* we shall or will be, *eritis* ye shall or will be, *erunt* they shall or will be.

40. Q. What is the Imperative Mood Present tense of sum?

A. Sing. *Sis* *es esto* be thou, *sit esto* be he or let him be: Plur. *Simus* be we or let us be, *sitis esto* estore be ye, *sint sunt* be they or let them be.

41. Q. What is the Potential Mood Present tense of sum?

A. Sing. *Sim* I may be, *sis* thou may'st be, *sit* he may be: Plur. *Simus* we may be, *sitis* ye may be, *sint* they may be.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect tense of sum?

A. Sing. *Essem* I might be, *esset* thou mightest be, *esset* he might be: Plur. *Essemus* we might be, *essetis* ye might be, *essent* they might be.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect tense of sum?

A. Sing. *Fuerim* I might have been, *fueris* thou mightest have been, *fuerit* he might have been: Pl. *Fuerimus* we might have been, *fueritis* ye might have been, *fuerint* they might have been.

Q. What is the Potential mood Preterpluperfect tense of sum?

A. Sing. *Fuissem* I might have had been, *fuisset* thou mightest have had been, *fuisset* he might have had been: Plur. *Fuissemus* we might have had been, *fuissetis* ye might have had been, *fuissetent* they might have had been.

Q What is the Potential Mood Future tense of Sum?

A. Sing. *Fuero* I may be hereafter, *fuero* thou mayst be hereafter, *fuero* he may be hereafter: Plur. *Fuerimus* we may be hereafter, *fueritis* ye may be hereafter, *fuerint* they may be hereafter.

42. Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Present tense and Preterimperfect tense of Sum?

A. *Esse* to be.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect Tense of Sum?

A. *Fuisse* to have or had been.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Future tense of Sum?

A. *Fore vel futurum esse* to be hereafter.

Verbs in Or.

43. Q. After what Examples are Verbs in Or of the four Conjugations declined?

A. After these Examples, viz. *Amor* I am loved, *Doceor* I am taught, *Legor* I am read, and *Audior* I am heard.

Q. Decline *Amor*.

A. *Amor, amaris vel amare, amatus sum vel fui, amari, amatus, amandus, to be loved.*

Q. Decline *Doceor*.

A. *Doceor, doceris vel docere, doctus sum vel fui, doceri, doctus, docendus, to be taught.*

Q. Decline *Legor*.

A. *Legor, legeris vel legere, lectus sum vel fui, legi, lectus, legendus, to be read.*

Q. Decline *Audior*.

A. *Audior, audiris vel audire, auditus sum vel fui, audiri, auditus, audiendus, to be heard.*

Amor.

Amor.

44. Q. **W**hat is the Indicative Mood Present tense of amor?

A. Sing. *Amor* I am loved, *amaris vel amare* thou art loved, *amatur* he is loved: Plur. *Amamur* we are loved, *amamini* ye are loved, *amantur* they are loved.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect tense of amor?

A. Sing. *Amabar* I was loved, *amabaris vel amabare* thou wast loved, *amabatur* he is loved: Plur. *Amabamur* we were loved, *amabamini* ye were loved, *amabantur* they were loved.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect tense of amor?

A. Sing. *Amatus sum vel fui* I have been loved, *amatus es vel fuisti* thou hast been loved, *amatus est vel fuit* he hath been loved: Plur. *Amati sumus vel fuimus* we have been loved, *amati estis vel fuistis* ye have been loved, *amati sunt fuerunt vel fuere* they have been loved.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect tense of amor?

A. Sing. *Amatus eram vel fueram* I had been loved, *amatus eras vel fueras* thou hadst been loved, *amatus erat vel fuerat* he hath been loved: Plur. *Amati eramus vel fueramus* we had been loved, *amati eratis vel fueratis* ye had been loved, *amati erant vel fuerant* they had been loved.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Fut. tense of amor?

A. Sing. *Amabor* I shall or will be loved, *amaberis vel amabere* thou shalt or wilt be loved, *amabitur* he shall or will be loved: Plur. *Amabimur* we shall or will be loved, *amabimini* ye shall or will be loved, *amabuntur* they shall or will be loved.

45. Q.

45. Q. What is the Imperative Mood Present tense of Amor?

A. Sing. *Amare amator* be thou loved, *ametur amator* let him be loved: Plur. *Amemur* let us be loved, *amamini amamini* be ye loved, *amentur amantur* let them be loved.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Present tense of Amor?

A. Sing. *Amer* I may be loved, *amersis vel amere* thou mayst be loved, *ametur* he may be loved: Plur. *Amemur* we may be loved, *amemini* ye may be loved, *amentur* they may be loved.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect tense of Amor?

A. Sing. *Amarer* I might be loved, *amareris vel amare* thou mightest be loved, *amaretur* he might be loved: Pl. *Amaremur* we might be loved, *amarentur* they might be loved.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect tense of Amor?

A. Sing. *Amatus sim vel fuerim* I might have been loved, *amatus sis vel fueris* thou mightest have been loved, *amatus sit vel fueris* he might have been loved: Pl. *Amati simus vel fuerimus* we might have been loved, *amati sitis vel fueritis* ye might have been loved, *amati sint vel fuerint* they might have been loved.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Amor?

A. Sing. *Amatus essem vel fuisset* I might have had been loved, *amatus esses vel fuisset* thou mightest have had been loved, *amatus esset vel fuisset* he might have had been loved: Pl. *Amati essemus vel fuisset* we might have had been loved, *amati essetis vel fuisset* ye might have had been loved, *amati essent vel fuissent* they might have had been loved.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Future tense of Amor?

A. Sing.

A. Sing. *Amatus ero vel fuero* I may be loved hereafter, *amatus eris vel fueris* thou may'st be loved hereafter, *amatus erit vel fuerit* he may be loved hereafter. Plur. *Amati erimus vel fuerimus* we may be loved hereafter, *amati eritis vel fueritis* ye may be loved hereafter, *amati erint vel fuerint* they may be loved hereafter.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Present tense and Preterimperfect tense of Amor?

A. *Amari* to be loved.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tense of Amor?

A. *Amatum esse vel fuisse* to have or had been loved.

Q. What is the Infinit. Mood Fut. tense of Amor?

A. *Amaturum iri vel amandum esse* to be loved hereafter.

Q. What is the Participle of the Preterperfect tense of Amor?

A. *Amatus* to be loved.

Q. What is the Participle of the Futura tense of Amor?

A. *Amandus* to be loved.

Docer.

48. Q. What is the Indicative Mood Present tense of Docer?

A. Sing. *Docer* I am taught, *doceris vel docera* thou art taught, *docetur* he is taught: Plur. *Docemur* we are taught, *docemini* ye are taught, *docentur* they are taught.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect tense of Docer?

A. Sing. *Docebar* I was taught, *docebaris vel docebare* thou wast taught, *docebatur* he was taught: Plur.

Plur. *Docebamur* we were taught, *docebamini* ye were taught, *docebantur* they were taught.

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect tense of Doceor?*

A. Sing. *Doctus sum vel fui* I have been taught, *doctus es vel fuisti* thou hast been taught, *doctus est vel fuit* he hath been taught: Plur. *Docti sumus vel fuimus* we have been taught, *docti estis vel fuistis* ye have been taught, *docti sunt fuerunt vel fuere* they have been taught.

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Doceor?*

A. Sing. *Doctus eram vel fueram* I had been taught, *doctus eras vel fueras* thou hadst been taught, *doctus erat vel fuerat* he had been taught: Plur. *Docti eramus vel fueramus* we had been taught, *docti eratis vel fueratis* ye had been taught, *docti erant vel fuerant* they had been taught.

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Future tense of Doceor?*

A. Sing. *Docebor* I shall or will be taught, *doceberis vel docebere* thou shalt or wilt be taught, *docebitur* he shall or will be taught: Plur. *Docebumur* we shall or will be taught, *docebimini* ye shall or will be taught, *docebuntur* they shall or will be taught.

49. Q. *What is the Imperative Mood Present tense of Doceor?*

A. Sing. *Docere docetor* be thou taught, *doceatur docetor* let him be taught: Plur. *Doceamur* let us be taught, *docemini doceminor* be ye taught, *doceantur docentor* let them be taught.

50. Q. *What is the Potential Mood Present tense of Doceor?*

A. Sing. *Docear* I may be taught, *docearis vel docear* thou mayst be taught, *doceatur* he may be taught: Plur. *Doceamur* we may be taught, *doceamini* ye may be taught, *doceantur* they may be taught.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect tense of Doceor?

A. Sing. *Docerer* I might be taught, *docereris* vel *docerere* thou mightest be taught, *doceretur* he might be taught: Plur. *Doceremur* we might be taught, *doceremini* ye might be taught, *docerentur* they might be taught.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect tense of Doceor?

A. Sing. *Doctus sim* vel *fuerim* I might have been taught, *doctus sis* vel *fueris* thou mightest have been taught, *doctus sit* vel *fuerit* he might have been taught: Plur. *Docti simus* vel *fuerimus* we might have been taught, *docti sitis* vel *fueritis* ye might have been taught, *docti sint* vel *fuerint* they might have been taught.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Doceor?

A. Sing. *Doctus essem* vel *fuissem* I might have had been taught, *doctus esses* vel *fuissets* thou mightst have had been taught, *doctus esset* vel *fuisset* he might have had been taught: Plur. *Docti essemus* vel *fuissemus* we might have had been taught, *docti essetis* vel *fuissetis* ye might have had been taught, *docti essent* vel *fuisSENT* they might have had been taught.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Future tense of Doceor?

A. Sing. *Doctus ero* vel *fuero* I may be taught hereafter, *doctus eris* vel *fueris* thou mayst be taught hereafter, *doctus erit* vel *fuerit* he may be taught hereafter: Plur. *Docti erimus* vel *fuerimus* we may be taught hereafter, *docti eritis* vel *fueritis* ye may be taught hereafter, *docti erint* vel *fuerint* they may be taught hereafter.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Present tense and Preterimperfect tense of Doceor?

A. Doce.

A. *Doceri* to be taught.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tense of *Docere*?

A. *Doctum esse vel fuisse* to have or had been taught.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Future tense of *Docere*?

A. *Doctum iri vel docendum esse* to be taught hereafter.

Q. What is the Participle of the Preterperfect tense of *Docere*?

A. *Doctus* taught.

Q. What is the Participle of the Future tense of *Docere*?

A. *Docendus* to be taught.

Legor.

32. Q. What is the Indicative Mood Present tense of *Legor*?

A. Sing. *Legor* I may read, *legeris vel legere* thou art read, *legitur* he is read: Plur. *Legimur* we are read, *legimini* ye are read, *leguntur* they are read.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect tense of *Legor*?

A. Sing. *legebar* I was read, *legebaris vel legebare* thou wast read, *legebatur* he was read: Plur. *Legebamur* we were read, *legebamini* ye were read, *legebantur* they were read.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect tense of *Legor*?

A. Sing. *Lectus sum vel fui* I have been read, *lectus es vel fuisti* thou hast been read, *lectus est vel fuit* he hath been read: Plur. *Lecti sumus vel fuimus* we have been read, *lecti estis vel fuistis* ye have been read, *lecti sunt fuerunt vel fuerunt* they have been read.

Q. What

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Legor?

A. Sing. Lectus eram vel fueram I had been read, *lectus eras vel fueras* thou hadst been read, *lectus erat vel fuerat* he had been read: *Plur. Lecti eramus vel fueramus* we had been read, *lecti eratis vel fueratis* ye had been read, *lecti erant vel fuerant* they had been read.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Future tense of Legor?

A. Sing. Legar I shall or will be read, *legeris vel legere* thou shalt or wilt be read, *legetur* he shall or will be read: *Plur. Legemur* we shall or will be read, *legimini* ye shall or will be read, *legentur* they shall or will be read.

53. *Q. What is the Imperative Mood Present tense of Legor?*

A. Sing. Legerere legitor be thou read, *legatur legitor* let him be read: *Plur. Legamur* let us be read, *legimini legimitor* be ye read, *legantur leguntor* let them be read.

54. *Q. What is the Potential Mood Present tense of Legor?*

A. Sing. Legar I may be read, *legaris vel legare* thou may'st be read, *legatur* he may be read: *Plur. Legamur* we may be read, *legamini* ye may be read, *legantur* they may be read.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect tense of Legor?

A. Sing. Legerer I might be read, *legeraris vel legerere* thou mightest be read, *legeretur* he might be read: *Plur. Legeremur* we might be read, *legeremini* ye might be read, *legerentur* they might be read.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect tense of Legor?

A. Sing. Lectus sim vel fuerim I might have been read,

read, *lectus sis vel fueris* thou mightest have been read, *lectus sit vel fuerit* he might have been read: Plur. *Lecti simus vel fuerimus* we might have been read, *lecti sitis vel fueritis* ye might have been read, *lecti sint vel fuerint* they might have been read.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect tense of Legor?

A. Sing. Lectus essem vel fuisset I might have had been read, *lectus esses vel fuisses* thou mightest have had been read, *lectus esset vel fuisset* he might have had been read: Plur. *Lecti essemus vel fuisset* we might have had been read, *lecti essetis vel fuissetis* ye might have had been read, *lecti essent vel fuissent* they might have had been read.

Q. What is the Potent. Mood Fut. tense of Legor?

A. Sing. Lectus ero vel fuero I may be read hereafter, *lectus eris vel fueris* thou mayst be read hereafter, *lectus erit vel fuerit* he may be read hereafter: Plur. *Lecti erimus vel fuerimus* we may be read hereafter, *lecti eritis vel fueritis* ye may be read hereafter, *lecti sint vel fuerint* they may be read hereafter.

55. *Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Present tense and Preterimperfect tense of Legor?*

A. Legi to be read.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tense of Legor?

A. Lectum esse vel fuisse to have or had been read.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Future tense of Legor?

A. Lectum iri vel legendum esse to be read hereafter.

Q. What is the Participle of the Preterperfect tense of Legor?

A. Lectus read.

Q. What is the Participle of the Future tense of Legor?

A. Legendus to be read.

Audior.

56. Q. **W**hat is the Indicative Mood Present tense of Audior?

A. Sing. *Audior* I am heard, *audiris vel audire* thou art heard, *auditur* he is heard: Plur. *Audimur* we are heard, *audimini* ye are heard, *audiuntur* they are heard.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Præterimperfect tense of Audior?

A. Sing. *Audiebar* I was heard, *audiebaris vel audiebare* thou wast heard, *audiebatur* he was heard: Plur. *Audiebamur* we were heard, *audiebamini* ye were heard, *audiebantur* they were heard.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Præterperfect tense of Audior?

A. S. *Auditus sum vel fui* I have been heard, *auditus es vel fuisti* thou hast been heard, *auditus est vel fuit* he has been heard: Pl. *Auditi sumus vel fuimus* we have been heard, *auditi estis vel fuistis* ye have been heard, *auditi sunt fuerunt vel fuere* they have been heard.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Præterpluperfect tense of Audior?

A. Sing. *Auditus eram vel fueram* I had been heard, *auditus eras vel fueras* thou hadst been heard, *auditus erat vel fuerat* he had been heard: Plur. *Auditi eramus vel fueramus* we had been heard, *auditi eratis vel fueratis* ye had been heard, *auditi erant vel fuerant* they had been heard.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Future tense of Audior?

A. Sing. *Audiar* I shall or will be heard, *audieris vel audiere* thou shalt or wilt be heard, *audietur* he shall or will be heard: Plur. *Audiemur* we shall or will be heard, *audiemini* ye shall or will be heard, *audientur* they shall or will be heard.

Q. What is the Imperative Mood Present tense of Auditor?

A. Sing. Audire auditor be thou heard, *audiatur auditor* let him be heard: *Plur. Audiamur* be we heard, *audimini audiminor* be ye heard, *audiantur audiuntor* let them be heard.

58. Q. What is the Potential Mood Present tense of Auditor?

A. Sing. Audiar I may be heard, *audiaris vel audiare* thou mayst be heard, *audiatur* he may be heard: *Plur. Audiamur* we may be heard, *audiamini* ye may be heard, *audiantur* they may be heard.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect tense of Auditor?

A. Sing. Audirer I might be heard, *audireris vel audirere* thou mightst be heard, *audiretur* he might be heard: *Pl. Audiremur* we might be heard, *audiremini* ye might be heard, *audirentur* they might be heard.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect tense of Auditor?

A. Sing. Auditus sim vel fuerim I might have been heard, *auditus sis vel fueris* thou mightst have been heard, *auditus sit vel fuerit* he might have been heard: *Plur. Auditi simus vel fuerimus* we might have been heard, *auditi sitis vel fueritis* ye might have been heard, *auditi sint vel fuerint* they might have been heard.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Auditor?

A. Sing. Auditus essem vel fuisssem I might have had been heard, *auditus esses vel fuisses* thou mightst have had been heard, *auditus esset vel fuisset* he might have had been heard: *Pl. Auditi essemus vel fuisssemus* we might have had been heard, *auditi essetis vel fuissetis* ye might have had been heard, *auditi essent vel fuissent* they might have had been hear.

Q. what

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Future tense of Auditor?*

A. Sing. *Auditus ero vel fuero* I may be heard hereafter, *auditus eris vel fueris* thou mayst be heard hereafter, *auditus erit vel fuerit* he may be heard hereafter: Plur. *Auditi erimus vel fuerimus* we may be heard hereafter, *auditi eritis vel fueritis* ye may be heard hereafter, *auditi erint vel fuerint* they may be heard hereafter.

59. **Q.** *What is the Infinitive Mood Present tense and Preterimperfect tense of Auditor?*

A. *Audiri* to be heard.

Q. *What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tense of Auditor?*

A. *Auditum esse vel fuisse* to have or had been heard.

Q. *What is the Infinitive Mood Future tense of Auditor?*

A. *Auditum iri vel audiendum esse* to be heard.

Q. *What is the Participle of the Preterperfect tense of Auditor?*

A. *Auditus* heard.

Q. *What is the Participle of the Future tense of Auditor?*

A. *Audiendus* to be heard.

Certain Verbs irregular.

60. **Q.** *Which be the Verbs going out of Rule, or which are declined and formed in another manner?*

A. *Possum, volo, nolo, malo, edo, fero, fio, feror.*

Q. *Decline Possum to may or can, or to be able.*

A. *Possum, potes, potui, posse, potens.*

Q. Decline Volo to will or to be willing.

A. Volo, vis, volui, velle, volendi, volendo, volendum, supinis caret (it wants the Supines) volens.

Q. Decline Nolo not to will or to be unwilling.

A. Nolo, nonvis, nolui, nolle, nolendi, nolendo, nolendum ; supinis caret, nolens.

Q. Decl. Malo, to have rather, or to be more willing.

A. Malo, mavis, malui, malle, malendi, malendo, malendum ; supinis caret, malens.

Q. Decline Edo to eat.

A. Edo, edis, vel es, edi, edere vel esse, edendi, edendo, edendum, esum, esu, vel estum estu, edens, esurus, vel esturus.

Q. Decline Fero to suffer.

A. Fero, fers, tuli, ferre, ferendi, ferendo, ferendum, latum, latu, ferens, laturus.

Q. Decline Fio to be made or done.

A. Fio, fis, factus sum vel fui, fieri, factus, faciendus.

Q. Decline Feror to be born or suffered ?

A. Feror, ferris vel ferre, latus sum vel fui, ferri, latus, ferendus.

Possum.

6. Q. *What the is Indicative Mood Present tense of Possum ?*

A. Sing. Possum I am able, potes thou art able, potest he is able : Plur. Possumus we are able, potestis ye are able, possunt they are able.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect tense of Possum ?

A. Sing. Poteram I was able, poteras thou wast able, poterat he was able : Pl. Poteramus we were able, poteratis ye were able, poterant they were able.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect sense of Possum ?

A. Sing.

A. Sing. *Potui* I have been able, *potuisti* thou hast been able, *potuit* he hath been able : Plur. *Potuimus* we have been able, *potuistis* ye have been able, *potuerunt vel potuere* they have been able.

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Possum ?*

A. Sing. *Potueram* I had been able, *potueras* thou hadst been able, *potuerat* he had been able : Plur. *Potueramus* we had been able, *potueratis* ye had been able, *potuerant* they had been able.

Q. *What is the Indic. Mood Fut. tense of Possum ?*

A. Sing. *Potero* I shall or will be able, *poteris* thou shalt or wilt be able, *poterit* he shall or will be able : Plur. *Poterimus* we shall or will be able, *poteritis* ye shall or will be able, *poterint* they shall or will be able.

62. Q. *Which of the Verbs Irregular have no Imperative Mood ?*

A. *Possim, Volo and Malo.*

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Present tense of Possum.*

A. Sing. *Possim* I may be able, *possis* thou mayst be able, *possit* he may be able : Pl. *Possimus* we may be able, *possitis* ye may be able, *possint* they may be able.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect tense of Possum ?*

A. Sing. *Possem* I might be able, *posses* thou mightest be able, *posset* he might be able : Plur. *Possemus* we might be able, *possetis* ye might be able, *possent* they might be able.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect tense of Possum ?*

A. Sing. *Potuerim* I might have been able, *potueris* thou mightest have been able, *potuerit* he might have been able : Pl. *Potuerimus* we might have been able, *potueritis* ye might have been able, *potuerint* they might have been able.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect tense of *Possum*?

A. Sing. *Potuissem* I might have had been able, *potuisses* thou mightst have had been able, *potuisset* he might have had been able: Plur. *Potuissemus* we might have had been able, *potuissetis* ye might have had been able, *potuissent* they might have had been able.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Present tense of *Possum*?

A. Sing. *Potuiro* I may be able hereafter, *potueris* thou mayst be able hereafter, *potuerit* he may be able hereafter: Plur. *Potuerimus* we may be able hereafter, *potueritis* ye may be able hereafter, *potuerint* they may be able hereafter.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Present tense and Preterimperfect tense of *Possum*?

A. *Posse* to be able.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tense of *Possum*?

A. *Potuisse* to have or had been able.

Volo.

65. **Q.** What is the Indicative Mood Present tense of *Volo*?

A. Sing. *Volo* I am willing, *vis* thou art willing, *vult* he is willing: Plur. *Volumus* we are willing, *vultis* ye are willing, *volunt* they are willing.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect tense of *Volo*?

A. Sing. *Volebam* I was willing, *volebas* thou wast willing, *volebat* he was willing: Plur. *Volebamus* we were willing, *volebatis* ye were willing, *volebant* they were willing.

Q. What

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect tense of Volo?

A. Sing. Volui I have been willing, *voluisti* thou hast been willing, *voluit* he hath been willing: *Plur. Voluimus* we have been willing, *voluistis* ye have been willing, *voluerunt vel voluere* they have been willing.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Volo?

A. Sing. Volueram I had been willing, *volueras* thou hadst been willing, *voluerat* he had been willing: *Plur. Volueramus* we had been willing, *volueratis* ye had been willing, *voluerant* they had been willing.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Fut. tense of Volo?

A. Sing. Volam I shall or will be willing, *voles* thou shalt or wilt be willing, *volet* he shall or will be willing: *Plur. Volemus* we shall or will be willing, *voletis* ye shall or will be willing, *volent* they shall or will be willing.

54. *Q. What is the Potential Mood Present tense of Volo?*

A. Sing. Velim I may be willing, *velis* thou mayst be willing, *velit* he may be willing: *Plur. Velimus* we may be willing, *velitis* ye may be willing, *velint* they may be willing.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect tense of Volo?

A. Sing. Vellem I might be willing, *velles* thou mightst be willing, *vellet* he might be willing: *Plur. Vellemus* we might be willing, *velletis* ye might be willing, *vellent* they might be willing.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect tense of Volo?

A. Sing. Voluerim I might have been willing, *volueris* thou mightst have been willing, *voluerit* he might have been willing: *Plur. Voluerimus* we might have

been will, *volueritis* ye might have been willing, *voluerint* they might have been willing.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Volo?

A. Sing. Voluisssem I might have had been willing, *voluisses* thou mightest have had been willing, *voluisset* he might have had been willing. *Plur. Voluisssemus* we might have had been willing, *voluissetis* ye might have had been willing, *voluissent* they might have had been willing.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Future tense of Volo?

A. Sing. Voluéro I may be willing hereafter, *volueris* thou mayst be willing hereafter, *voluerit* he may be willing hereafter: *Plur. Voluerimus* we may be willing hereafter, *volueritis* ye may be willing hereafter, *voluerint* they may be willing hereafter.

67. *Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Present tense and Preterimperfect tense of Volo?*

A. Velle to be willing.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tense of Volo?

A. Voluisse to have or had been willing.

Nolo.

68. *Q. What is the Indicative Mood Present tense of Nolo?*

A. Sing. Nolo I am unwilling, *non vis* thou art unwilling, *non vult* he is unwilling: *Plur. Nolumus* we are unwilling, *non vultis* ye are unwilling, *nolunt* they are unwilling.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect tense of Nolo?

A. Sing.

A. Sing. *Nolebam* I was unwilling, *nolebas* thou wast unwilling, *nolebat* he was unwilling: Plur. *Nolebamus* we were unwilling, *nolebatis* ye were unwilling, *nolebant* they were unwilling.

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect tense of Nolo?*

A. Sing. *Nolui* I have been unwilling, *noluisti* thou hast been unwilling, *noluit* he hath been unwilling: Plur. *Noluimus* we had been unwilling, *noluistis* ye have been unwilling, *noluerunt vel noluerunt* they have been unwilling

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Nolo?*

A. Sing. *Nolueram* I had been unwilling, *nolueras* thou hadst been unwilling, *noluerat* he had been unwilling: Plur. *Nolueramus* we had been unwilling, *nolueratis* ye had been unwilling, *noluerant* they had been unwilling.

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Future tense of Nolo?*

A. Sing. *Nolam* I shall or will be unwilling, *noles* thou shalt or wilt be unwilling, *nolet* he shall or will be unwilling: Plur. *Nolemus* we shall or will be unwilling, *noletis* ye shall or will be unwilling, *nolent* they shall or will be unwilling.

69. Q. *What is the Imperative Mood Present tense of Nolo?*

A. Sing. *Noli* *nolito* be thou unwilling: *nolite* *nolitote* be ye unwilling.

70. Q. *What is the Potential Mood Present tense of Nolo?*

A. Sing. *Nolim* I may be unwilling, *nolis* thou mayst be unwilling, *nolit* he may be unwilling: Plur. *Nolimus* we may be unwilling, *nolitis* ye may be unwilling, *nolint* they may be unwilling.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect tense of Nolo?*

A. Sing.

A. Sing. Nolle I might be unwilling, *nolles* thou mightst be unwilling, *nollet* he might be unwilling : Plur. *Nollemus* we might be unwilling, *nolletis* ye might be unwilling, *nolent* they might be unwilling.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect tense of Nolo ?

A. Sing. Noluerim I might have been unwilling, *nolueris* thou mightst have been unwilling, *noluerit* he might have been unwilling : Plur. *Noluerimus* we might have been unwilling, *nolueritis* ye might have been unwilling, *noluerint* they might have been unwilling.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Nolo ?

A. Sing. Noluissem I might have had been unwilling, *noluisset* thou mightst have had been unwilling, *noluisset* he might have had been unwilling : Plur. *Noluissemus* we might have had been unwilling, *noluissetis* ye might have had been unwilling, *noluisissent* they might have had been unwilling.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Future tense of Nolo ?

A. Sing. Noluerō I may be unwilling hereafter, *nolueris* thou mayst be unwilling hereafter, *nolueris* he may be unwilling hereafter : Plur. *Noluerimus* we may be unwilling hereafter, *nolueritis* ye may be unwilling hereafter, *noluerint* they may be unwilling hereafter.

71. *Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Present tense and Preterimperfect tense of Nolo ?*

A. Nolle to be unwilling.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tense of Nolo ?

A. Noluisse to have or had been unwilling.

Malo.

Malo.

72. Q. **VV** *What is the Indicative Mood Present tense Malo?*

A. Sing. *Malo* I am more willing, *mauis* thou art more willing, *mauult* he is more willing: Plur. *Malumus* we are more willing, *mauultis* ye are more willing, *malunt* they are more willing.

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect tense of Malo.*

A. Sing. *Malebam* I was more willing, *malebas* thou wast more willing, *malebat* he was more willing: Plur. *Malebamus* we were more willing, *malebatis* ye were more willing, *malebant* they were more willing.

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect tense of Malo?*

A. Sing. *Malui* I have been more willing, *maluisti* thou hast been more willing, *maluit* he hath been more willing: Plur. *Maluimus* we have been more willing, *maluistis* ye have been more willing, *maluerunt vel maluere* they have been more willing.

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Malo?*

A. Sing. *Malueram* I had been more willing, *malueras* thou hadst been more willing, *maluerat* he had been more willing: Plur. *Malueramus* we had been more willing, *malueratis* ye had been more willing, *maluerant* they had been more willing.

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Future tense of Malo?*

A. Sing. *Malam* I shall or will be more willing, *males* thou shalt or wilt be more willing, *malet* he shall or will be more willing: Plur. *Malemus* we shall or will be

be more willing, *maletis* ye shall or will be more willing, *malent* they shall or will be more willing.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Present tense of Malo?*

A. Sing. *Malim* I may be more willing, *malis* thou mayst be more willing, *malit* he may be more willing. Pl. *Malimus* we may be more willing, *malitis* ye may be more willing, *malint* they may be more willing.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect tense of Malo?*

A. Sing. *Malle* I might be more willing, *malles* thou mightest be more willing, *mallet* he might be more willing: Plur. *Malle* we might be more willing, *malletis* ye might be more willing, *mallent* they might be more willing.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect tense of Malo?*

A. Sing. *Maluerim* I might have been more willing, *malueris* thou mightest have been more willing, *maluerit* he might have been more willing: Plur. *Maluerimus* we might have been more willing, *malueritis* ye might have been more willing, *maluerint* they might have been more willing.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Malo?*

A. Sing. *Maluisssem* I might have had been more willing, *maluisses* thou mightest have had been more willing, *maluisset* he might have had been more willing: Plur. *Maluisssemus* we might have had been more willing, *maluissetis* ye might have had been more willing, *maluissent* they might have had been more willing.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Future tense of Malo?*

A. Sing. *Maluero* I may be more willing hereafter, *malueris* thou mayst be more willing hereafter, *maluerit* he may be more willing hereafter: Plur.

Malue-

maluerimus we may be more willing hereafter, *malueritis* ye may be more willing hereafter, *maluerint* they may be more willing hereafter.

74. Q *What is the Infinitive Mood Present tense and Preterimperfect tense of Malo.*

A. *Malle* to be more willing.

Q *What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect and Preterimperfect tense of Malo.*

A. *Maluisse* to have or had been more willing.

Edo.

75. Q *What is the Indicative Mood Present tense of Edo?*

A. Sing. *Edo* I eat, *edes vel es* thou eatest, *edit vel est* he eateth: Plur. *Edimus* we eat, *editis vel estis* ye eat, *edunt* they eat.

Q *What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect tense of Edo?*

A. Sing. *Edebam* I did eat, *edebas* thou didst eat, *edebat* he did eat: Plur. *Edebamus* we did eat, *edebatis* ye did eat, *edebant* they did eat.

Q *What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect tense of Edo?*

A. Sing. *Edi* I have eaten, *edisti* thou hast eaten, *edit* he hath eaten: Plur. *Edimus* we have eaten, *editis* ye have eaten, *ederunt vel edere* they have eaten.

Q *What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Edo?*

A. Sing. *Ederam* I had eaten, *ederas* thou hadst eaten, *ederat* he had eaten: Plur. *Ederamus* we had eaten, *ederatis* ye had eaten, *ederant* they had eaten.

Q *What*

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Future tense of Edo?*

A. Sing. *Edam* I shall or will eat, *edes* thou shalt or wilt eat, *edet* he shall or will eat : Plur. *Edemus* we shall or will eat, *edetis* ye shall or will eat, *edent* they shall or will eat.

77. Q. *What is the Imperative Mood Present tense of Edo?*

A. Sing. *Es esto*, *ede edito* eat thou, *edit*, *edito*, *esto*, eat he, or let him eat : Plur. *Edamus* eat we or let us eat, *edite*, *este estote editote*, eat ye, *edant edunto* eat they or let them eat.

78. Q. *What is the Potential Mood Present tense of Edo?*

A. Sing. *Edam* I may eat, *edas* thou mayst eat, *edat* he may eat : Plur. *Edamus* we may eat, *edatis* ye may eat, *edant* they may eat.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect tense of Edo?*

A. Sing. *Ederem vel essem* I might eat, *ederes vel esses* thou mightst eat, *ederet vel esset* he might eat : Pl. *Ederemus vel essemus* we might eat, *ederetis vel essetis* ye might eat, *ederent vel essent* they might eat.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect tense of Edo?*

A. Sing. *Ederim* I might have eaten, *ederis* thou mightst have eaten, *ederit* he might have eaten : Pl. *Ederimus* we might have eaten, *ederitis* ye might have eaten, *ederint* they might have eaten.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Edo?*

A. Sing. *Edissem* I might have had eaten, *edisset* thou mightst have had eaten, *edisset* he might have had eaten : Plur. *Edissemus* we might have had eaten, *edissetis* ye might have had eaten, *edisSENT* they might have had eaten.

Q. *What*

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Future tense of Edo?*

A. Sing. *Edero* I may eat hereafter, *ederis* thou mayst eat hereafter, *ederit* he may eat hereafter: Plur. *Ederimus* we may eat hereafter, *ederitis* ye may eat hereafter, *ederint* they may eat hereafter.

79. Q. *What is the Infinitive Mood Present tense and Preterimperfect tense of Edo?*

A. *Edere vel esse* to eaten.

Q. *What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tense of Edo?*

A. *Edisse* to have or had eat.

Q. *What is the Infinitive Mood Future tense of Edo?*

A. *Esurum esse* to eat hereafter.

Fero.

80. Q. **W** *hat is the Indicative Mood Present tense of Fero?*

A. Sing. *Fero* I bear or suffer, *fers* thou bearest or sufferest, *fert* he beareth or suffereth: Plur. *Ferimus* we bear or suffer, *fertis* ye bear or suffer, *ferunt* they bear or suffer.

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect tense of Fero?*

A. Sing. *Ferebam* I did bear or suffer, *ferebas* thou didst bear or suffer, *ferebat* he did bear or suffer: Pl. *Ferebamus* we did bear or suffer, *ferebatis* ye did bear or suffer, *ferebant* they did bear or suffer.

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect tense of Fero?*

A. S. *Tuli* I have born or suffered, *tulisti* thou hast born or suffered, *tulit* he hath born or suffered: Plu. *Tuli-*

tulimus we have born or suffered, *tulistis* ye have born or suffered, *tulerunt vel tulere* they have born or suffered.

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Praterpluperfect tense of Fero?*

A. Sing. *Tuleram* I had born or suffered, *tuleras* thou hadst born or suffered, *tulerat* he had born or suffered: Plur. *Tuleramus* we had born or suffered, *tuleratis* ye had born or suffered, *tulerant* they had born or suffered.

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Future tense of Fero?*

A. Sing. *Feram* I shall or will bear or suffer, *feres* thou shalt or wilt bear or suffer, *feret* he shall or will bear or suffer: Plur. *Feremus* we shall or will bear or suffer, *feretis* ye shall or will bear or suffer, *ferent* they shall or will bear or suffer.

Q. *What is the Imperative Mood Present tense of Fero?*

A. Sing. *Fer ferto* bear thou or suffer thou, *ferat* let him bear or suffer: Pl. *Feramus* let us bear or suffer, *ferite fertote* bear ye or suffer ye, *ferant ferunto* let them bear or suffer.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Present tense of Fero?*

A. Sing. *Feram* I may bear or suffer, *feras* thou mayst bear or suffer, *ferat* he may bear or suffer: Plur. *Feramus* we may bear or suffer, *feratis* ye may bear or suffer, *ferant* they may bear or suffer.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect tense of Fero.*

A. Sing. *Ferrem* I might bear or suffer, *ferres* thou mightst bear or suffer, *ferret* he might bear or suffer: Plur. *Ferremus* we might bear or suffer, *ferretis* ye might bear or suffer, *ferrent* they might bear or suffer.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect tense of Fero?*

A. Sing.

A. Sing. Tulerim I might have born or suffered, *tuleris* thou mightest have born or suffered, *tuleris* he might have born or suffered: Plur. *Tulerimus* we might have born or suffered, *tuleritis* ye might have born or suffered, *tulerint* they might have born or suffered.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect tense of Fero?

A. Sing. Tulissem I might have had born or suffered, *tulisses* thou mightest have had born or suffered, *tulisset* he might have had born or suffered: Plur. *Tulissemus* we might have had born or suffered, *tulissetis* ye might have had born or suffered, *tulissent* they might have had born or suffered.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Future tense of Fero?

A. Sing. Tulero I may bear or suffer hereafter, *tuleris* thou mayst bear or suffer hereafter, *tuleris* he may bear or suffer hereafter: Plur. *Tulerimus* we may bear or suffer hereafter, *tuleritis* ye may bear or suffer hereafter, *tulerint* they may bear or suffer hereafter.

83. *Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Present and Preterimperfect tense of Fero?*

A. Ferre to bear or suffer.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tense of Fero?

A. Tulisse to have had been born or suffered.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Future tense of Fero?

A. Latum esse to bear or suffer hereafter.

Feror.

34. Q. **W**hat is the Indicative Mood Present tense of Feror?

A. Sing. Feror I am born or suffered, *ferris vel ferre* thou art born or suffered, *fertur* he is born or suffered: Plur. Ferimur we are born or suffered, *ferimini* ye are born or suffered, *feruntur* they are born or suffered.

Q. **W**hat is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect tense of Feror?

A. Sing. Ferebar I was born or suffered, *ferebaris vel ferebare* thou wast born or suffered, *ferebatur* he was born or suffered: Plur. Ferebamur we were born or suffered, *ferebamini* ye were born or suffered, *ferebantur* they were born or suffered.

Q. **W**hat is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect tense of Feror?

A. Sing. *Latus sum vel fui* I have been born or suffered, *latus es vel fuisti* thou hast been born or suffered, *latus est vel fuit* he hath been born or suffered: Pl. *Lati sumus vel fuimus* we have been born or suffered, *lati estis vel fuistis* ye have been born or suffered, *lati sunt, fuerunt vel fueru* they have been born or suffered.

Q. **W**hat is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Feror?

A. Sing. *Latus eram vel fueram* I had been born or suffered, *latus eras vel fueras* thou hadst been born or suffered, *latus erat vel fuerat* he had been born or suffered: Pl. *Lati eramus vel fueramus* we had been born or suffered, *lati eratis vel fueratis* ye had been born or suffered, *lati erant vel fuerant* they had been born or suffered.

Q. **W**hat

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Future tense of Feror?*

A. Sing. *Ferar* I shall or will be born or suffered, *fereris vel ferere* thou shalt or wilt be born or suffered, *feretur* he shall or will be born or suffered. Plur. *Feremur*, we shall or will be born or suffered, *feremini* ye shall or will be born or suffered, *ferentur* they shall or will be born or suffered.

85. Q. *What is the Imperative Mood Present tense of Feror?*

A. Sing. *Ferre fertor* be thou born or suffered, *feratur fertor* let him be born or suffered. Plur. *Feramur* let us be born or suffered, *feramini feramini* be ye born or suffered, *ferantur feruntor* let them be born or suffered.

86. Q. *What is the Potential Mood Present tense of Feror?*

A. Sing. *Ferar* I may be born or suffered, *ferarū vel ferare* thou mayest be born or suffered, *feratur* he may be born or suffered: Plur. *Feramur* we may be born or suffered, *feramini* ye may be born or suffered, *ferantur* they may be born or suffered.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect tense of Feror?*

A. Sing. *Ferrer* I might be born or suffered, *fereris vel ferrere* thou mightst be born or suffered, *ferretur* he might be born or suffered: Plur. *Ferremur* we might be born or suffered, *ferremini* ye might be born or suffered, *ferrentur* they might be born or suffered.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect tense of Feror?*

A. Sing. *Latus sim vel fuerim* I might have been born or suffered, *latus sis vel fueris* thou mightst have been born or suffered, *latus sit vel fuerit* he might have been born or suffered: Plur. *Lati simus vel fuimus*

rimus we might have been born or suffered, *lati sitis vel fueritis* ye might have been born or suffered, *lati sint vel fuerint* they might have been born or suffered.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Feror?

A. Sing. *Latus essem vel fuisssem* I might have had been born or suffered, *latus esses vel fuisses* thou mightest have had been born or suffered, *latus esset vel fuisset* he might have had been born or suffered: Plur. *Lati essemus vel fuisssemus* we might have had been born or suffered, *lati essetis vel fuissetis* ye might have had been born or suffered, *lati essent vel fuissent* they might have had been born or suffered.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Future tense of Feror?

A. Sing. *Latus ero vel fuero* I may be born or suffered hereafter, *latus eris vel fueris* thou mayst be born or suffered hereafter, *latus erit vel fuerit* he may be born or suffered hereafter: Plur. *Lati erimus vel fuerimus* we may be born or suffered hereafter, *lati eritis vel fueritis* ye may be born or suffered hereafter, *lati erint vel fuerint* they may be born or suffered hereafter.

87. Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Present tense and Preterimperfect tense of Feror?

A. *Ferri* to be born or suffered.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tense of Feror?

A. *Latum esse vel fuisse* to have or had been born or suffered.

Q. What is the Infinitive Mood Future tense of Feror?

A. *Latum iri vel ferendum esse* to be born or suffered hereafter.

Fio.

88. Q. **W**hat is the Indicative Mood Present tense of Fio?

A. Sing. *Fio* I am made or done, *fis* thou art made or done, *fit* he is made or done: Plur. *Fimus* we are made or done, *fitis* ye are made or done, *fiunt* they are made or done.

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Preterimperfect tense of Fio?*

A. Sing. *Fiebam* I was made or done, *fiebas* thou wast made or done, *fiebat* he was made or done: Plur. *Fiebamus* we were made or done, *fiebatis* ye were made or done, *fiebant* they were made or done.

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Preterperfect tense of Fio?*

A. Sing. *Factus sum vel fui* I have been made or done, *factus es vel fuisti*, thou hast been made or done, *factus est vel fuit* he hath been made or done: Plur. *Facti sumus vel fuimus* we have been made or done, *facti estis vel fuistis* ye have been made or done, *facti sunt, fuerunt vel fuere* they have been made or done.

Q. *What is the Indicative Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Fio?*

A. Sing. *Factus eram vel fueram* I had been made or done, *factus eras vel fueras* thou hadst been made or done, *factus erat vel fuerat* he had been made or done: Plur. *Facti eramus vel fueramus* we had been made or done, *facti eratis vel fueratis* ye had been made or done, *facti erant vel fuerant* they had been made or done.

Q. What is the Indicative Mood Future tense of Fio?

A. Sing. Fiam I shall be made or done, *fies* thou shalt be made or done, *fiet* he shall be made or done: *Pl. Fiemus* we shall be made or done, *fietis* ye shall be made or done, *fient* they shall be made or done.

89. Q. What is the Imperative Mood Present tense of Fio?

A. Sing. Fito tu be thou made or done, *fiat fito* let him be made or done: *Plur. Fiamus* let us be made or done, *fito fitote* be ye made or done, *fiant* *fiant* let them be made or done.

90. Q. What is the Potential Mood Present tense of Fio?

A. Sing. Fiam I may be made or done, *fias* thou maist be made or done, *fiat* he may be made or done: *Pl. Fiamus* we may be made or done, *fiatis* ye may be made or done, *fiant* they may be made or done.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterimperfect tense of Fio?

A. Sing. Fierem I might be made or done, *fieres* thou mightest be made or done, *fieret* he might be made or done. *Plur. Fieremus* we might be made or done, *fieretis* ye might be made or done, *fierent* they might be made or done.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterperfect tense of Fio?

A. Sing. Factus sim vel fuerim I might have been made or done, *factus sis vel fueris* thou mightest have been made or done, *factus sit vel fuerit* he might have been made or done: *Plur. Facti simus vel fuerimus* we might have been made or done, *facti sitis vel fueritis* ye might have been made or done, *facti sint vel fuerint* they might have been made or done.

Q. What is the Potential Mood Preterpluperfect tense of Fio?

A. Sing.

A. Sing. *Factus essem vel fuisset* I might have had been made or done, *factus esses vel fuisses* thou mightest have had been made or done, *factus esset vel fuisset* he might have had been made or done: Plur. *Facti essemus vel fuissetmus* we might have had been made or done, *facti essetis vel fuissetis* ye might have had been made or done, *facti essent vel fuissent* they might have had been made or done.

Q. *What is the Potential Mood Future tense of Fio?*

A. Sing. *Factus ero vel fuero* I may be made or done hereafter, *factus eris vel fueris* thou mayest be made or done hereafter, *factus erit vel fuerit* he may be made or done hereafter: Plur. *Facti erimus vel fuerimus* we may be made or done hereafter, *facti eritis vel fueritis* ye may be made or done hereafter, *facti erint vel fuerint* they may be made or done hereafter.

91. Q. *What is the Infinitive Mood Present tense and Preterimperfect tense of Fio?*

A. *Fieri* to be made or done.

Q. *What is the Infinitive Mood Present tense and Preterimperfect tense of Fio?*

A. *Factum esse vel fuisse* to have or had been made or done.

Q. *What is the Infinitive Mood Future tense of Fio?*

A. *Factum iri vel faciendum esse* to be made or done hereafter.

92. Q. *Why is the variation of the Verbs according to the Potential Mood only?*

A. Because it is sufficient; for the Optative, the Potential, and the Subjunctive Moods are found all alike in voice, and do differ only in the sign of the Mood.

93. Q. *What make eo I go, and queo I can, in the Preterimperfect tense of the Indicative Mood?*

A. *Ibam* and *Quibam*.

Q. *What do they make in the Future tense?*

A. *Ibo* and *Quibo*.

Q. *How are they varied in other Moods and Tenses?*

A. Like Verbs in *o* of the fourth Conjugation; saving that they make their Gerunds, *Eundi*, *eundo*, *eundum*, *queundi*, *queundo*, *queundum*.

94. Q. *What Tenses are formed of the Preterperfect Tense of the Indicative Mood?*

A. The Preterpluperfect tense of the same Mood, the Preterperfect, the Preterpluperfect, and the Future tense of the Optative, Potential, and the Subjunctive Mood, and the Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tense of the Infinitive Mood.

Q. *Give an Example.*

A. Of *Amavi* is formed *amaveram*, *amaverim*, *amavero*, by changing *i* into *e* short, and *amavissem*, *amavisse*, keeping *i* still.

95. Q. *How are Verbs Impersonal declined?*

A. Impersonals are declined throughout all Moods and Tenses in the Voice of the third Person singular only.

Q. *Decline delectat it delighteth.*

A. *Indic.* Delectat, delectabat, delectavit, delectaverat, delectabit. *Imperat.* Delectet, delectato: *Poten.* Delectet, delectaret, delectaverit, delectavisset, delectaverit. *Infin.* Delectare, delectavisse, delectatum esse.

Q. *Decline decet it becometh.*

A. *Indic.* Decet, decebat, decuit, decuerat, decabit. *Imperat.* Deceat, deceto. *Poten.* Deceat, deceret, decuerit, decuisset, decuerit. *Infin.* Decere, decuisse.

Q. *Decline Studetur it is studied.*

A. *Indic.* Studetur, studebatur, studitum est vel

fuit, studitum erat vel fuerat, studebitur. *Imperat.* Studeatur, studeator. *Poten.* Studeatur, studeretur, studitum sit vel fuerit, studitum esset vel fuisset, studitum erit vel fuerit. *Infin.* Studeri, studitum esse vel fuisse.

Q. How are Impersonals known in English?

A. They have commonly before their English this sign *it*; as *Delectat* it delighteth, *Non decet* it becometh not.

IV. Of the Participle.

1. **W**hat is the Participle?

A. A Participle is a Part of Speech derived of a Verb, and taketh part of a Noun, as tense and signification; and part of both, as number and figure.

2. *Q. How many kinds of Participles are there?*

A. Four.

Q. Which be the Four kinds of Participles?

A. One of the Present tense, another of the Preter tense, one of the Future in *rus*, and another of the Future in *dus*.

3. *Q. How know you a Participle of the Present tense?*

A. A Participle of the Present tense hath its English ending in *ing*, as *loving*; and its Latin in *ans* or *ens*; as *amans* loving, *docens* teaching.

Q. Whence is the Participle of the Present tense formed?

A. Of the Preterimperfect tense of the Indicative Mood, by changing the last syllable into *ns*; as *Amabam* I did love, *amans* loving. *Audiebam* I did hear, *audiens* hearing. *Poteram* I was able, *potens* being able.

4. *Q. How*

4. Q. How know you a Participle of the Future in *rus*?

A. A Participle of the Future in *rus* betokeneth to do, like the Infinitive Mood of the Active Voice; as, *Amaturus* to love or about to love.

Q. How is the Participle of the Future in *rus* formed?

A. Of the latter Supine, by putting to *rus*; as, *Doctus* to be taught, *docturus* about to teach.

Q. How know you a Participle of the Preter tense?

A. A Participle of the Preter tense hath its English ending in *d*, *t*, or *n*, as *loved*, *taught*, *slain*, and its Latin in *tus*, *sus*, *xus*; as, *amatus* loved, *visus* seen, *nexus* knit; and one in *uus*, as *mortuus* dead.

Q. Whence is the Participle of the Preter tense formed?

A. Of the latter Supine, by putting to *s*; as of *lectu* to be read, *lectus* read, except *mortuus*.

6. Q. How know you the Participle of the Future in *dus*?

A. The Participle of the Future in *dus* betokeneth to suffer, like the Infinitive Mood of the Passive Voice; as, *Amandus* to be loved.

Q. Whence is the Participle of the Future in *dus* formed?

A. Of the Genitive Case of the Participle of the Present tense, by changing *tis* into *dus*; as *Amantis* of loving, *amandus* to be loved.

Q. What signification else is it found to have?

A. Of the Participle of the Present tense, as *Legendis veteribus proficis*, in reading old Authors thou dost profit.

7. Q. How many Participles come of a Verb Active, and of a Verb Neuter which hath the Supines?

A. Two: one of the Present tense, and another of the Future in *rus*; as of *Amo* I love, cometh com-

loving, *amaturus* about to love; of *Curro* I run *currens* running, *cursurus* about to run.

Q. How many Participles come of a Verb Passive, whose Active hath the Supines?

A. Two: one of the Preter Tense, another of the Future in *dus*; as of *Amor* I am loved, cometh *amatus* loved, *amandus* to be loved.

8. Q. How many Participles come of a Verb Deponent?

A. Three: one of the Present Tense, one of the Preter Tense, and another of the Future in *rus*; as of *Auxilior* I aid, cometh *auxilians* aiding, *auxiliatus* aided, *auxiliaturus* about to aid.

Q. What if the Verb Deponent do govern an Accusative Case after him?

A. Then it may form also a Participle in *dus*; as, *loquor* I speak, *loquendus* to be spoken.

9. Q. How many Participles come of a Verb Commune?

A. Four: as of *largior* to bestow, cometh *largiens* bestowing, *largiturus* about to bestow, *largitus* bestowed, and *largiendus* to be bestowed.

10. Q. How are Participles of the Present tense declined?

A. Like Nouns Adjectives of three Articles; as, Nom. *hic*, *hec*, & *hoc amans*, Gen. *hujus amantis*, Dat. *huic amanti*, &c.

Q. How are Participles of other tenses declined?

A. Like Nouns Adjectives of three divers endings, as, *Amaturus*, *amatus*, *a*, *amatum*, &c. *Amatus*, *amata*, *amatum*, &c. *Amandus*, *amanda*, *amandum*, &c.

V. Of an Adverb.

1. Q **W**hat is an Adverb ?

A. An Adverb is a part of Speech joined to Verbs to declare their signification.

Q. What Adverbs be of Time ?

A. *Hodie* to day, *cras* to morrow, *heri* yesterday, *perendie* the next day after to morrow, *olim* in times past, *aliquando* sometimes, *nuper* lately, *quando* when.

Q. What Adverbs be of Place ?

A. *Ubi* where, *ibi* there, *hic* here, *istic* there, *illuc* there, *intus* within, *foris* without.

Q. What Adverbs be of Number ?

A. *Semel* once, *bis* twice, *ter* thrice, *quater* four times, *iterum* again.

Q. What Adverbs be of Order ?

A. *Inde* thence, *deinde* afterwards, *denique* lastly, *postremo* last of all.

Q. What Adverbs be of Asking or Doubting ?

A. *Cur* wherefore, *quare* wherefore, *unde* from whence, *quorsum* to what end, *num* whether, *numquid* whether.

Q. What Adverbs be of Calling ?

A. *Heus* oh, *O* so ho, *ehodum* come hither a little.

Q. What Adverbs be of Affirming ?

A. *Certe* certainly, *na* truly, *profecto* truly, *sane* yes indeed, *scilicet* yes forsooth, *licet* be it so, *esto* let it be so.

Q. What Adverbs be of Denying ?

A. *Non* no, *haud* scarcely, *minime* no, *nequaquam* at no hand, *nequaquam* in no wise.

Q. What Adverbs be of Exhorting ?

A. *Eja*

A. *Eja* well, *age* go to, *agite* go ye on, *agedum* go to a little.

Q. *What Adverbs be of Flattering?*

A. *Sodes* I pray thee, *amabo* of all loves.

Q. *What Adverbs be of Forbidding?*

A. *Ne* not.

Q. *What Adverbs be of Wishing?*

A. *Utinam* I wish, *si* if I might, *O si* oh that, *O oh*.

Q. *What Adverbs are of Gathering together?*

A. *Simul* together, *una* in one, *non modo* not only, *non solum* not only.

Q. *What Adverbs be of Parting?*

A. *Seorsim* asunder, *figillatim* severally, *vicatim* street by street.

Q. *What Adverbs be of Choosing?*

A. *Potius* rather, *imo* yea rather.

Q. *What Adverbs are of a thing not finished?*

A. *Pene* almost, *fere* almost, *prope* near, *vix* scarcely, *modo non* almost.

Q. *What Adverbs be of Shewing?*

A. *En lo*, *ecce* behold.

Q. *What Adverbs are of Doubting?*

A. *Forſan* peradventure, *forſitan* perhaps, *fortaſſis* it may be, *fortaſſe* as it may fall out.

Q. *What Adverbs are of Chance?*

A. *Forte* hap was, *fortuito* at adventure.

Q. *What Adverbs are of Likeneſs?*

A. *Sicſo*, *sicut* as, *quaſi* as if, *ſeu* as, *velut* like as.

Q. *What Adverbs are of Quality?*

A. *Bene* well, *male* ill, *docte* learnedly, *fortiter* valiantly.

Q. *What Adverbs are of Quantity?*

A. *Multum* much, *parum* little, *minimum* very little, *paululum* ſomewhat.

Q. *What Adverbs are of Compariſon?*

A. *Tam*

A. *Tam* so, *quam* as, *magis* more, *minus* less, *maxime* most of all.

2. Q. *What Adverbs are compared?*

A. Certain that are derived from Nouns Adjectives and Prepositions.

Q. *Give some Examples.*

A. *Docte* learnedly, *doctius* more learnedly, *doctissime* very learnedly, of *doctus* learned.

Fortiter valiantly, *fortius* more valiantly, *fortissime* very valiantly, of *fortis* valiant.

Prope near, *propius* nearer, *proxime* next, of *prope* nigh.

3. Q. *When are Prepositions changed into Adverbs?*

A. When they be set alone, not having any casual word to serve unto, joyned with them.

Q. *Give an Example or two.*

A. *Qui ante non cavet, post dolebit*, he that bewareth not before, shall be sorry afterwards.

Coram laudare & *clam* vituperare, *inhonestum est*, in presence to commend one, and behind his back to dispraise him, is an dishonest point.

VI. Of a Conjunction.

1. Q. *What is a Conjunction?*

A. A Conjunction is a Part of Speech that joyneth Words and Sentences together.

2. Q. *What Conjunctions are Copulatives?*

A. *Et* and, *que* and, *quoque* also, *ac* and, *atque* and, *nec* neither, *neque* neither.

Q. *What Conjunctions are Disjunctives?*

A. *Aut* or, *ve* or, *vel* either, *seu* or *sive*, *whether*.

Q. *What Conjunctions are Discretives?*

A. Sed but, quidem truly, autem but, vero but, at but, ast but.

Q. What Conjunctions are Causals ?

A. Nam for, namque for, enim for, etenim for, quia because, ut that, quod because, quum seeing that, quoniam because, and quando set for quoniam because.

Q. What Conjunctions are Conditionals ?

A. Si if, sin but if, modo so that, dum so that, dummodo so that.

Q. What Conjunctions are Exceptives ?

A. Nisi unless, nisi except, quin but, alioquin otherwise, præterquam saving.

Q. What Conjunctions are Interrogatives ?

A. Ne whether or no, utrum whether, necne whether or no, anne is it or no, nonne is it not.

Q. What Conjunctions are Illatives ?

A. Ergo therefore, ideo therefore, igitur therefore, quare wherefore, itaque and so, proin therefore.

Q. What Conjunctions are Adversatives ?

A. Etsi although, quamvis although, quanquam although, licet albeit, esto suppose it be so.

Q. What Conjunctions are Redditives ?

A. Tamen yet, attamen notwithstanding.

Q. What Conjunctions are Electives ?

A. Quam as, ac as, atque as.

Q. What Conjunctions are Diminutives ?

A. Saltem at the least, vel even.

VII. Of a Preposition.

I. Q. What is a Preposition ?

A. A Preposition is a Part of Speech most commonly set before other Parts.

Q. How

2. Q. How is a Preposition set before other Parts of Speech?

A. Either in Apposition, as *ad Patrem*; or else in Composition, as *Indoctus*.

3. Q. Which Prepositions serve to an Accusative Case?

A. These following, viz. *Ad* to, *apud* at, *ante* before, *adversus adversum* against, *cū* *citra* on this side, *circum circa* about, *contra* against, *erga* towards, *extra* without, *intra* within, *inter* between, *infra* beneath, *juxta* beside or nigh to, *ob* for, *pone* behind, *per* by or through, *prope* nigh, *propter* for (or because of) *secundum* after, or according to, *post* after, *trans* on the further side, or over, *ultra* beyond, *præter* beside, *supra* above, *circiter* about, *usque* until, *secus* by, *versus* towards, *penes* in the power.

4. Q. Which of these Prepositions is set after their casual word?

A. *Versus* and *penes*, as *Londinum versus* towards London, *te penes* in thy power.

5. Q. Which Prepositions serve to an Ablative Case?

A. These following, viz. *A*, *ab*, *abs*, of or from, *cum* with, *coram* before, or in presence, *clam* privily, *de* of or concerning, *ex* out of, *pro* for, *præ* before, or in comparison, *palam* openly, *sine* without, *absque* without, *tenus* until, or up to,

Q. What if the casual word joined with *tenus* be of the Plural Number?

A. Then shall it be put in the Genitive Case, and be set before *tenus*, as *Aurium tenus* up to the ears, *Genuum tenus* up to the knees.

Q. When are Prepositions turned into Adverbs?

A. When they are set alone without their Casual words.

7. Q. What Prepositions serve to both Cases?

A. *In*, *sub*, *super*, and *subter*.

Q. Quid

Q. Give some Examples.

A. In with this sign *eo*, to the Accusative Case; as, *In urbem* into the City. In without the sign *eo*, to the Ablative; as, *in te spes est*, my hope is in thee.

Sub noctem, a little before night.

Sub iudice lis est, the matter is before the Judge.

Super lapidem, upon a stone.

Super viridi fronde, upon a green branch.

Subter terram, under the earth.

Subter aquis, under the water.

VIII. Of an Interjection.

1. Q. What is an Interjection?

A. An Interjection is a part of Speech which betokeneth a sudden passion of the mind under an imperfect Voice.

Q. What Interjections are of Mirth?

A. *Evax* hey brave, *vah* ho.

Q. What Interjections are of Sorrow?

A. *Heu* alas, *bei* welladay.

Q. What Interjection is of Dread?

A. *Atat* aha.

Q. What Interjection is of Marvelling?

A. *Pape* O strange.

Q. What Interjections are of Disdain?

A. *Hem* ho, *vah* away.

Q. What Interjection is of Shunning?

A. *Apage* avant.

Q. What Interjection is of Praising?

A. *Euge* well done.

Q. What Interjection is of Scorning?

A. *Hui* whoo.

Q. What Interjection is of Exclaiming?

F

A. *Prob*

A. *Prob O, as, prob fidem, O the faith desim of the Gods atque and hominum of men.*

Q. *What Interjections are of cursing?*

A. *Væ wo, malum with a mischief.*

Q. *What Interjections are of laughing?*

A. *Ha ha he.*

Q. *What Interjections are of Calling?*

A. *Ebo so ho, O he, io a voy.*

Q. *What Interjections are of Silence?*

A. *Au whisht.*

The

THE
Construction
OF THE
Eight Parts of Speech :
OR THE
SECOND PART
OF THE
Common Accidence

Examined and Explained.

AND
The **EXAMPLES** applied to the **RULES**
BY
QUESTIONS and **ANSWERS**
according to the words of the Book.

The CONSTRUCTION of the Eight Parts of Speech :

OR,

The Second Part of the Accidence
Examined and Explained by short
Questions and Answers.

The CONCORDS of Latin Speech.

Q *For the due joining of words in Construction,
how many Concords are there in Latin Speech?*

A. Three.

Q. *What is the first Concord between?*

A. The first Concord is between the Nominative
Case and the Verb.

Q. *What is the second Concord between?*

A. The second Concord is between the Substantive
and the Adjective.

Q. *What is the third Concord between?*

A. The third Concord is between the Antecedent
and the Relative.

The first Concord.

Q *When an English is given one to be made
in Latin what must he do?*

A. Look out the principal Verb.

Q *What if there be more Verbs than one in a
Sentence?*

F 3

A. Then

A. Then the first is the principal Verb.

Q. When is not the first Verb the principal Verb?

A. 1. When it is the Infinitive Mood, or 2. when it hath before it a Relative, as, *that, whom, which*; or 3. a Conjunction; as, *ut that, cum when, si if*, and such others.

Q. When one hath found the Verb, what must he do to find the Nominative Case?

A. Ask this question *who* or *what*, and the word that answereth to the question, shall be the Nominative Case to the Verb.

Q. But what Verb will have no Nominative Case?

A. A Verb Impersonal.

Q. How shall the Nominative Case be set in making or construing Latin?

A. The Nominative shall be set before the Verb.

Q. But when shall the Nominative Case be set after the Verb or the Sign of the Verb?

A. 1. When a question is asked; as *Amas tu* lovest thou? *Venitne Rex* doth the King come? 2. When the Verb is of the Imperative Mood; as, *Ama tu* love thou, *amato ille* let him love. 3. When this Sign *it* or *there* cometh before the English of the Verb; as, *Est liber meus* it is my Book, *Venit ad me quidam* here came one to me.

Q. What Case shall the casual word be which cometh next after the Verb, and answereth to the question when or what, made by the Verb?

A. Commonly the Accusative Case?

Q. But when shall it not be the Accusative Case?

A. When the Verb doth properly govern another Case after him to be construed withal.

Q. Give an Example.

A. *Si cupis placere magistro, utere diligentia, nec sis tantus cessator, ut calcaribus indigeas*: If thou woudest to please thy Master, use diligence, and be not so

slack, that thou shalt need spurs. In this Example *magister* is the Dative Case governed of *placere*, *diligentia* is the Ablative Case governed of *utere*, *cessator* is the Nominative Case governed of *sis*, and *calcaribus* is the Ablative Case governed of *indigeas*, because those Verbs properly govern such Cases.

Q. How doth a Verb Personal agree with its Nominative Case?

A. In number and person; as, *Præceptor legit, vos vero negligitis*, the master readeth, and ye regard not. *Præceptor* and *legit* are of the singular number and the third person; and *vos negligitis* of the Plural number and second person.

Q. What must we note here concerning the Person?

A. That the first person is more worthy than the second, and the second more worthy than the third.

Q. What Verb will many Nominative Cases singular have with a Conjunction Copulative coming between them?

A. A Verb Plural.

Q. With which Nominative Case then shall the Verb agree?

A. With the Nominative Case of the most worthy person.

Q. Give two or three Examples.

A. *Ego & tu sumus in tuto*, I and thou be in safety. In which Example the two Nominative Cases singular *ego* and *tu* with the Conjunction *&* betwixt them, require a Verb plural *sumus*, which agreeth with the Nominative Case in person, because the first person is more worthy than the second.

Tu & pater periclitamini, thou and thy Father are in jeopardy. Here *tu* the Nominative Case of the second person, and *pater* the Nominative a sc of the third, having a Conjunction between them, do cause the Verb *periclitamini* to be of the Plural number,

and it is of the second person agreeing with *tu*, because the second Person is more worthy than the third.

Pater & mater accersunt te, thy Father and thy mother have sent for thee. *Pater* and *Mater* are the two Nominative Cases singular of the third Person with a Conjunction betwixt them, which require the Verb *Accersunt* to be of the Plural Number, and the third Person as they both are.

Q. What if a Verb cometh between two Nominative Cases of divers numbers?

A. Then it may sufficiently agree with either of them, so that they be both of one person; as, *Amantium iræ amoris redintegratio est*, the falling out of lovers is the renewing of love. *Est* being set between the two Nominative Cases *iræ* of the Plural and *redintegratio* of the singular number, agrees with *redintegratio*.

Quid enim nisi vota supersunt, for what remaineth saving only prayers? *Supersunt* being set between the two Nominative Cases *quid* and *vota*, agreeth with *vota* which is the latter of them.

Pectora percussit, pectus quoque robora fiunt, she strook her breast, and her breast turned into oak also. *Fiunt* being set between *pectus* and *robora*, agreeth with *robora*, which is the latter Nominative Case.

Q. What may be sometimes the Nominative Case of a Verb instead of a Casual word?

A. The Infinitive Mood of a Verb, or else a whole clause aforegoing, or else some member of a sentence; as *Diluculo surgere saluberrimum est*, to rise betime in the Morning is the most wholesome thing in the world. Here *Diluculo surgere* is the Nominative Case of the Verb *est*.

Multum scire est vita jucundissima, to know much is the most pleasant (or sweetest) life of all. *Multum scire* is the Nominative Case to the Verb *est*.

The Second Concord.

Q. W Hen one bath an Adjective, what must he do to find out its Substantive?

A. Ask the question *who* or *what*, and the word that answereth to the question shall be the Substantive to it.

Q. How doth the Adjective (whether it be a Noun, Pronoun or Participle) agree with its Substantive?

A. In case, gender, and number, as *Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur*, a sure friend is tried in a doubtful matter, *Amicus certus* are of the masculine gender, singular number, and Nominative Case, *re incerta* are of the Feminine Gender, and Ablative Case.

Homo armatus, a man armed. *Armatus* is a Participle of the Singular number, masculine gender, and Nominative Case, and agreeth with its substantive *homo*.

Ager colendus, a Field to be tilled. *Colendus* is a Participle in *dus* of the masculine gender, Singular Number, and Nominative Case, agreeing with *Ager*.

Hic vir, this man. *Hic* is a Pronoun Adjective of the masculine gender, singular Number and Nominative Case agreeing with *vir*.

Meus herus est, it is my master. *Meus* and *herus* are of the masculine Gender, singular Number, and Nominative Case.

Q. What is to be noted concerning the Genders?

A. That the masculine Gender is more worthy than the Feminine, and the Feminine more worthy than the Feminine.

Q. What Adjectives will many Substantives singular have; having a Conjunction Copulative coming between them?

A. An

A. An Adjective Plural.

Q. With which Substantive then shall the Adjective agree?

*A. With the Substantive of the most worthy Gender; as, *Rex & Regina beati*, the King and the Queen are blessed. There the Adjective *beati* is of the Plural Number, because there are two Substantives *Rex* and *Regina* with *&* between them, and it is of the Masculine Gender agreeing with *Rex*, which is the more worthy, and the Nominative Case, because the Substantives are so.*

The Third Concord.

Q. When one hath a Relative what must he do to find out the Antecedent?

A. Ask the Question who or what, and the word that answereth to the Question shall be the Antecedent to it.

Q. What is the Antecedent?

A. The Antecedent most commonly is a word that goeth before the Relative, and is again rehearsed of the Relative.

Q. How doth the Relative agree with its Antecedent?

*A. In gender, number and person; as, *Vir sapiens qui pauca loquitur*, the man is wise that speaketh few things or words.*

*Q. The Relative is of the masculine gender, singular Number and third Person, because *Vir* the Antecedent is so.*

Q. What if the Relative have for its Antecedent the whole reason (or sentence) that goeth before him?

*A. Then the Relative shall be put in the Neuter gender and singular number; as, *In tempore belli**

quod omnium rerum est primum, I came in season which is the chiefest thing of all. Here *quod* is of the Neuter Gender and singular number, because the reason in *tempore veni*, is presumed to be so.

Q. But what if the Relative be referred to two clauses or more?

A. Then the Relative shall be put in the Plural number, as, *tu multum dormis & saepe potas, quae ambo sunt corpori inimica*, thou sleepest much and drinkest often, both which things are naught for the body. Here the Relative *quae* is put in the Plural number, because it is referred to the two clauses aforegoing, *tu multum dormis & saepe potas*.

Q. When is this English [that] a Relative?

A. When it may be turned into this English [*which*] otherwise it is a Conjunction, which in Latin is called *quod* or *ut*.

Q. How may it elegantly be put away in making Latin?

A. By turning the Nominative Case into the Accusative, and the Verb into the Infinitive Mood.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Gaudeo quod tu bene vales, Gaudeo te bene valere*, I am glad that thou art in good health. The Conjunction *quod* is put away, and the Nominative Case *tu* is turned into the Accusative Case *te*, and the Verb *vales* into the Infinitive Mood *valere*. *Jubeo ut tu abeas. Jubeo te abire*, I bid that thou go hence, *Ut* is put away, and the Nominative Case *tu* changed into the Accusative *te*, and the Verb *abeas* into the Infinitive Mood *abire*.

Q. What Relative will many Antecedents singular have, having a Conjunction Copulative between them?

A. A Relative Plural, which shall agree with the Antecedent of the most worthy Gender.

Q. Give an Example.

A. *Habuit*

Habuit equum & mulam quos vendidit, he had a Horse and a mule which he sold.

The Relative *quos* having two Antecedents before it of divers genders, *equum* and *mulam*, is therefore of the Plural Number, and agrees with *equum* in Gender, because the masculine Gender is more worthy than the Feminine.

Q. But why do you not give the Example which is set down in the Accidence; Imperium & Dignitas quæ petiisti, the rule and dignity which thou hast required?

A. Because that Example doth not fitly answer to the Rule, but rather to the next that followeth.

Q. But in what things is the Neuter Gender most worthy?

A. In things not apt to have life; yea, and in such a Case, though the Substantives and Antecedents be of the masculine or of the Feminine Gender, and none of them of the Neuter, yet may the Adjective or Relative be put in the Neuter Gender.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. Arcus & calami sunt bona. The Adjective *bona* is of the Neuter Gender, though both the Substantives *arcus* and *calami* be Masculine, because they signify things not apt to have life.

Arcus & calami quæ fregisti, the bow and arrows which thou hast broken. The Relative *quæ* is of the Neuter gender, though the Antecedents be both of the masculine, because they signify things without life.

The Case of the Relative.

Q. When shall the Relative be the Nominative Case to the Verb?

A. When there cometh no Nominative Case between the Relative and the Verb; as, *Miser est qui nummos admiratur*, wretched is that Person which is in love with moneys. *Qui* is the Nominative Case coming before the Verb *admiratur*, because there cometh no Nominative Case betwixt them.

Q. But when there cometh a Nominative Case between the Relative and the Verb, what Case shall the Relative be?

A. Such Case as the Verb will have after him; as, *Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum*, happy is he whom other mens harms do make to beware. *Quem* is the Accusative Case, because *faciunt* will have an Accusative Case after it, and *pericula* comes between *quem* and *faciunt* in construing.

Q. Can the Relative be the Substantive to the Adjective that is joined with him or cometh after him?

A. Yes, as well as it may be the Nominative Case to the Verb; as, *Divitias amare noli, quod omnium est sordidissimum*, love not thou riches, which to do is the most beggerly thing in the world. *Sordidissimum* is an Adjective of the Neuter Gender, Nominative Case and Singular Number, which agrees with the Relative *quod* put for a Substantive.

Q. What Nouns follow the Rule of the Relative?

A. Nouns Interrogative and Indefinites; as, *Quis* who, *uter* whether, *qualis* what one, *quantus* how great, *quotus* how many, &c. which evermore come before the Verb like as the Relative doth.

Q. Give

Q. Give an Example.

A. Hei mihi, qualis erat, wo is me, what one is he ! Talis erat qualem nunquam vidi, he is such a one as I never saw.

Qualis, talis and qualem go before the Verbs erat and vidi, as the Relative useth to do.

Q. Is the Relative always governed of the Verb that it cometh before ?

A. No, but sometimes of another word in the same sentence.

Q. Of what then is the Relative governed ?

A. Sometimes of the Infinitive Mood that cometh after the Verb ; as, Quibus voluisti me gratias agere, egi, what persons thou willedst me to thank, I have thanked.

Quibus is the Dative Case governed of agere.

Q. What else is the Relative governed of ?

A. Sometimes of a Participle ; as, Quibus rebus adductus id fecisti, with what things moved didst thou it ?

Quibus rebus, is the abl. Case governed of adductus.

Q. Of what else ?

A. Sometimes of a Gerund ; as, Que nunc non est narrandi locus, which things at this present is no time to tell.

Que is the Accusative Case governed of narrandi.

Q. Of what else ?

A. Sometimes of the Preposition set before him ; as, Quem in locum deducta res sit, vides, unto what state the matter is now brought, thou seest. Quem locum is the Accusative Case governed of the Preposition in.

Q. Of what else ?

A. Sometimes of a Substantive that it doth accord with ; as, Senties qui vir sim, thou shalt perceive what a fellow I am. Qui agreeth with its Substantive in case, gender and number.

Q. Erit

Q. But is *qui* a Relative in this manner of speaking?

A. No, it is rather an Indefinite.

Q. Of what else is the Relative governed?

A. Sometimes of a Noun Partitive or Distributive;
as, *Quarum rerum utram minus velim, non facile possum existimare*, of the which two things whether I would with less will have, I cannot easily esteem.

Quarum rerum are the Genitive Case and plural number governed of *utram*.

Q. Why is the Relative sometimes put in the Genitive Case?

A. By reason of a Substantive coming next after him; as, *Ego illum non novi cujus causa hec incipis*, I knew him not, for whose cause thou beginnest this matter.

Cujus is the Genitive Case governed of the Substantive *causa* that cometh next after him.

Q. Is it no otherwise governed of a Substantive?

A. Yes, sometimes, as, *omnia tibi dabuntur, quibus opus habes*, all things shall be given thee which thou hast need of.

Quibus is the Ablative Case governed of *opus*.

Q. How else is the Relative governed?

A. Sometimes of an Adverb; as, *Cui utrum obviam procedam, nondum statui*, whom whether I shall go to meet with, I have not yet determined.

Cui is the Dative Case governed of the Adverb *obviam*.

Q. Of what is the Relative governed, when it is put in the Ablative Case with this sign than?

A. Of the Comparative degree coming after him;
as, *Utere virtute quâ nihil est melius*, use virtue, than which nothing is better.

Quâ is the Ablative Case governed of *melius*, which is an Adjective of the Comparative degree.

Q. When is the Relative not governed at all?

A. When

A. When it is put in the Ablative Case absolute; as, *Quantus erat Julius Caesar, quo Imperatore Romani primum Britanniam ingressi sunt*, how worthy a man was *Julius Caesar*, under whose Conduct the Romans first entred into Britain. *Quo Imperatore* is the Ablative Case absolute.

Q. When else is the Relat. put in the Ablat. Case?

A. When it signifieth an Instrument wherewith a thing is to be done; as, *Ferrum habuit quo se occideret*, he had a knife wherewith he would have slain himself. *Quo* is the Ablative Case of the Instrument governed of *occideret*.

Q. What if a Relative come between two Substantives of divers Genders?

A. It may indifferently accord with either of them.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Avis quæ passer appellatur*, or *avis qui passer appellatur*, the Bird which is called a Sparrow. The Relative *quæ* agrees with the former Antecedent *avis*, and *qui* with *passer* the latter.

Estne ea Lutetia quam nos Parisios dicimus; or, *Estne ea Lutetia quos nos Parisios dicimus*? Is not that called *Lutetia* that we do call *Paris*? The Relative *quam* agreeth with the former Antecedent *Lutetia*, and *quos* with *Parisios* the latter.

Construction of Nouns Substantives.

Q. When two Substantives come together betokening divers things, what Case shall the latter be?

A. The latter of the two Substantives shall be the Genitive Case; as, *Facunda Ciceronis* the eloquence of Cicero. *Opus Virgilii* the work of Virgil. *Amator studii*.

studiorum, a lover of studies. *Dogma Platonis*, the opinion of Plato. In all which examples are two Substantives, whereof the latter is the Genitive Case.

Q. But what if two Substantives belong both to one thing.

A. If two Substantives belong both to one thing, they shall be put both in one Case; as *Pater meus vir amat me puerum*, my father being a man loveth me a child. *Pater* and *vir* belong to one thing, and are both in the Nominative Case, and *me puerum* belong both to one thing, and are put in the Accusative Case.

Q. When the English of this word Res (viz. thing) is put with an Adjective, how may one make it in Latin?

A. One may put away *res* (thing) and put the Adjective in the Neuter gender, like a Substantive; as *Multa me impediunt*, many things have letted me. *Multa* the Adjective is put in the Neuter Gender, by leaving out *res*; for we do not say *multa res* many things, but *multa*.

Q. What may an Adjective be when it is put in the Neuter Gender?

A. An Adjective put in the Neuter Gender may be a Substantive to an Adjective; as, *Pauca huic similia*, a few things like unto these. *Pauca* being put in the Neuter Gender, is the Substantive to *similia* that agreeth with it. *Nonnulla hujusmodi*, many things of like sort. *Nonnulla* being put in the Neuter Gender is the Substantive to *hujusmodi*.

Q. What if an Adjective of the Neuter Gender be put alone without a Substantive?

A. Then it standeth for a Substantive, and may have a Genitive Case after it, as if it were a Substantive; as *Multum lucri*, much gain. *Multum* governs the Genitive Case *lucri*. *Quantum negotii*, how

how much business. *Quantum* governs the Genitive Case *negotii*. *Id Operis*, that work. *Id* governs the Genitive Case *operis*.

Q. In what Case may words be put that import endowment of any quality or property, to the praise or dispraise of a thing, coming after a Noun Substantive or a Verb Substantive?

A. In the Ablative Case or Genitive; as, *Puer bonæ indolæ*, or *Puer bonæ indolis*, a child of a good tenderness. *Bonæ indolæ* is the Ablative Case governed of *puer*, and *bonæ indolis* the Genitive. *Puer boni ingenii*, or *Puer bono ingenio*, a child of a good wit. *Boni ingenii* is the Genitive Case, and *bono ingenio* is the Ablative Case governed of *puer*.

Q. What Case do *Opus* and *Ufus* require?

A. When *Opus* and *Ufus* be Latin for need, they require an ablative case; as, *Opus est mihi tuo iudicio*, I have need of thy judgment: *Tuo iudicio* is the Ablative Case governed of *Opus*. *Viginti minis usus est filio*, my son hath need of twenty pounds. *Viginti minis* is the Ablative Case governed of *Ufus*.

Construction of Adjectives.

The Genitive Case.

Q. W Hat Adjectives require a Genitive Case?

A. Adjective that signifie desire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance, or forgetting, and such other like.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Cupidus auri*, covetous of money.

Auri is the Genitive Case governed of *Cupidus*, which signifies desire. *Peritus belli*, expert of warfare.

Belli

Belli is the Genitive Case governed of *peritus*, which signifieth knowledge. *Ignarus omnium*, ignorant of all things. *Omnium* is the Genitive Case governed of *ignarus* which signifieth ignorance. *Fidens animi*, bold of heart. *Animi* is the Genitive Case governed of *fidens*, which signifies courage. *Dubius mentis*, doubtful of mind. *Mentis* is the Genitive Case governed of *dubius*, which signifieth fear. *Memor præteriti*, mindful of that which is past. *Præteriti* is the Genitive Case governed of *memor*, which signifieth remembrance. *Reus furti*, accused of theft. *Furti* is the Genitive Case governed of *reus*, which signifieth accusing.

Q. What other Adjectives govern a Genitive Case?

A. Nouns Partitives and certain Interrogatives, with certain Nouns of Number.

Q. Which Nouns are Partitives?

A. *Aliquis* some body, *uter* whether, *neuter* neither, *nemo* no body, *nullus* none, *solus* alone, *unus* one, *medius* the middlemost, *quisque* every one, *quicumque* whosoever, *quidam* one, and *quis* for *aliquis* one.

Q. What Noun is an Interrogative?

A. *Quis* who.

Q. Which are Nouns of Number.

A. *Unus* one, *duo* two, *tres* three; *primus* the first, *secundus* the second, *tertius* the third, &c.

Q. Give an Example of a Noun Partitive with a Genitive Case.

A. *Aliquis nostrum* some one of us.

Nostrum is the Genitive Case governed of *aliquis* a Partitive.

Q. Give an Example of a Noun of Number with a Genitive Case.

A. *Primus omnium* the first of all.

Omnium is the Genitive Case governed of *Primus* a Noun of Number.

Q. When a Question is asked how must the Answer be made in Latin ?

A. The Answer must be made in Latin by the same Case of a Noun, Pronoun, or Participle, and by the same tense of a Verb, that a Question is asked by.

Q. Give an Example.

A. Cujus est fundus ? Vicini. Whose ground is it ? a neighbours. The Noun *Vicini* that answers to the question is of the Genitive Case, because *cujus* that asketh the question is of the Genitive.

Quid agitur in ludo literario ? studetur. what do Boys in the School ? they ply their Books. The Verb *studetur* is of the present tense, because the Verb *agitur* by which the question is asked is of the present tense.

Q. But when is the Answer not made by the same Case or Tense that the Question is asked by ?

A. 1. When a question is asked by *cujus*, *cujus cum* ; as, *Cuja est sententia ? Ciceroni.* Whose saying is this ? *Cicero's.* *Cuja* is the Nominative Case, and *Ciceroni* is the Genitive, because the question is made by *cujus*, *cuja*, *cujum*, not by *cujus* the Genitive Case of *qui*.

2. When a question is made by a word that may govern divers Cases ; as, *Quanti emisti librum ? parvo.* For how much bought you the book ? for a little. *Emisti* a Verb of buying will govern the Genitive Case, *quanti*, and the Ablative Case *parvo* by several Rules.

3. When one must answer by one of these Possessives, *meus* mine, *tuus* thine, *suus* his, *noster* ours, *vestre* yours, as *Cujus est domus ? non vestra, sed nostra.* Whose house is it ? not yours, but ours. *Cujus* that asketh the question is the Genitive Case of *qui* and governed of the Substantive *domus* ; but *nostra* and *vestra* are the Nominative Case, singular number and Feminine gender agreeing with their Substantive *domus*.

Q. What

Q. What Case do Nouns of the Comparative and the Superlative degree govern?

A. Nouns of the Comparative and Superlative degree, being put partitively, that is to say, having after them this English *of*, or *among*, require a Genitive Case.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Aurium mollior est sinistra*, of the Ear the left is the softer. *Aurium* is the Genitive Case governed of *mollior*, which is of the Comparative degree.

Cicero Oratorum eloquentissimus, Cicero the most eloquent of Orators. *Oratorum* is the Genitive Case governed of *eloquentissimus*, which is of the Superlative degree, and put partitively, as *mollior* also is.

Q. If Nouns of the Comparative degree have than or by after them, what Case do they cause the word following to be?

A. Nouns of the Comparative degree, having *than* or *by* after them, do cause the word following to be of the Ablative Case; as, *Frigidior glacie*, more cold than Ice. *Frigidior* of the Comparative degree, makes *glacie* than Ice, to be of the Ablative Case.

Doctior multo, better learned by a great deal. *Multo* by a great deal, is the Ablative Case governed of the Noun of the Comparative degree *doctior*.

Uno pede altior, higher by one foot. *Uno pede* by one foot, is the Ablative Case governed of the Noun of the Comparative degree *altior*.

The Dative Case.

Q. **W**hat Adjectives require a Dative Case?

A. Adjectives that betoken profit or disprofit, likeness or dislikeness, pleasure, submitting, or belonging to any thing.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Labor est utilis corpori*, Labour is profitable to the body. *Corpori* is the Dative Case governed of *utilis*, signifying profit.

Aequalis Hectori equal to Hector. *Hectori* is the Dative Case governed of *aequalis* signifying likeness.

Idoneus bello, fit for war. *Bello* is the Dative Case governed of *Idoneus*, signifying likeness.

Jucundus omnibus, pleasant to all persons. *Omnibus* is the Dative Case governed of *jucundus*, signifying pleasure.

Parenti supplex, suppliant to his Father. *Parenti* is the Dative Case governed of *supplex*, signifying submitting.

Mihi proprium, proper to me. *Mihi* is the Dative Case governed of *proprium*, which signifieth belonging to a thing.

Q. What other Adjectives govern a Dative Case?

A. Adjectives of the Passive signification in *bilis*, and Participle in *dus*.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Flebilis, flendus omnibus*, to be lamented of all men. *Omnibus* is the Dative Case governed of the Adjective *flebilis* which ends in *bilis*, or of *flendus*, which is a Participle in *dus*.

Formidabilis, formidandus hosti, to be feared of his enemy. *Hosti* is the Dative Case governed of the Adjective

jective *formidabilis*, which ends in *bilis*, or of *formidandus*, which is a Participle in *dus*.

Q. What do you mean by a Noun Participle.

A. A Noun which is derived of a Participle, or a Participle turned into a Noun,

The Accusative Case.

Q. What Adjectives govern an Accusative Case?

A. Some Adjectives of quality; as, *longus* long, *latus* broad, *altus* deep (or high) *crassus* thick; for the word signifying the measure of length, breadth, or thickness of any thing, is put after Adjectives in the Accusative and (sometimes) in the Ablative Case.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Turris alta centum pedes*, a Tower an hundred foot high. *Centum pedes* are the words signifying the measure of height, and are put after the Adjective *alta* in the Accusative Case.

Arbor lata tres digitos, a Tree three fingers broad. *Tres digitos* are the words signifying the measure of breadth, and are put in the Accusative Case after *lata*.

Liber crassus tres pollices, vel tribus pollicibus, a Book three inches thick. *Tres Pollices* are the words that signify the measure of thickness, and are put after the Adjective *crassus* in the Accusative Case, and may be put also in the Ablative Case, *tribus pollicibus*.

The Ablative Case.

Q **W** *Hat Adjectives require an Ablative Case, and sometimes a Genitive Case?*

A. Adjectives signifying fulness, emptiness, plenty, or wanting.

Q. *Give some Examples.*

A. *Copius abundans*, abounding in wealth. *Copius* is the Ablative Case governed of the Adjective (or rather of the Participle) *abundans*.

Crura thymis plena, thighs laden with thyme, (or rather *crura thymo plena*) Bees having their thighs laden with thyme. *Thymo* is the Ablative Case governed of *plena*, which signifieth fulness.

Vacuis ira, iræ, ab ira, void of anger. *Vacuis* governs the Genitive Case *iræ*, or the Ablative *ira*, or *ab ira* with a Preposition.

Nulla epistola inanis re aliqua, no letter not containing some matter. *Re aliqua* is the Ablative Case governed of *inans*, which signifieth emptiness.

Ditissimus agri very wealthy in land. *Agri* is the Genitive Case governed of *ditissimus*, which signifieth plenty.

Stultorum plena sunt omnia, all places are full of Fools. *Stultorum* is the Genitive Case governed of *plena*, which signifieth fulness.

Quis nisi mentis inops oblatum respuat aurum, who but a Mad-man would refuse money when it is offered him. *Mentis* is the Genitive Case governed of *inops*, which signifieth emptiness.

Integer vitæ, scelerisque purus, non eget Mauri jaculis nec arcu. He that is upright in life, and clear from villany, doth not need the Moors dart nor bow.

Vitæ

Vita is the Genitive Case governed of *Integer*, and *sceleris* is the Genitive Case governed of *purus*, because these Adjectives signifie emptiness.

Expers omnium, void of all things. *Omnium* is the Genitive Case governed of *expers*, which signifieth emptiness.

Corpus inane animæ. a body without a soul. *Anima* is the Genitive Case governed of *inane*, which signifieth emptiness.

Q. What other Adjectives govern an Ablative Case?

A. These Adjectives, *dignus* worthy, *indignus* unworthy. *præditus* endued, *captus* deprived, *contentus* content, with such others.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Dignus honore*, worthy of honour. *Captus oculis*, deprived of eyes. *Virtute præditus*, endued with Virtue. *Paucis contentus*, content with a few things.

Q. Which of these may have an Infinitive Mood of a Verb instead of the Ablative Case?

A. *Dignus*, *indignus*, and *contentus*.

Q. Give an Example.

A. *Dignus laudari*, worthy to be praised. *Contentus in pace vivere*, content to live in peace.

Construction of Pronouns

Q. When are these Genitive Cases of the Primitives *mei*, *tui*, *sui*, *nostri* and *vestri* to be used?

A. When suffering and passion is signified; as *Pars tui* part of thee. *Amor mei* the love of me.

Q. But when are *meus*, *tuus*, *suus*, *noſter* and *veſter* to be used?

A. When

A. When Possession Is signified; as, *Ars tua* thy skill. *Imago tua* thy Image.

Q. When are these Genitive Cases *nostrum* and *vestrum* to be used?

A. After Distributives, Partitives, Comparatives, and Superlatives; as, *Nemo vestrum* none of you; *aliquis nostrum* some of us; *major vestrum* the bigger of you; *maximus natu nostrum* the eldest of us,

Construction of the Verb; and first with the Nominative Case.

Q. **V V** What Verbs will have such Case after them as they have before them?

A. *Sum* I am, *forem* I might be, *fio* I am made, *existo* I am in being; and certain Verbs Passive; as *Dicor* I am said, *vocor* I am called, *salutor* I am saluted, *appellor* I am called, *habeor* I am accounted, *existimor* I am esteemed, *videor* I am seen, with other like.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Fama est malum*, fame is an evil thing. *Malum* is the Nominative Case after *est*, as *fama* is before it.

Malus cultura fit bonus, an evil person by due ordering (or governance) is made good. *Bonus* is the Nominative Case after *fit*, as *malus* is before it.

Cræsus vocatur dives, *Cræsus* is called rich. *Dives* is the Nominative Case after *vocatur*, as *Cræsus* is before it.

Horatius salutatur Poeta, *Horace* is saluted by the name of Poet. *Poeta* is the Nominative Case after *salutatur*, as *Horatius* is before it:

Malo te divitem esse quam haberi, I had rather thou

wert

were rich indeed than so accounted. *Divitem* is the Accusative Case after *esse*, as *te* is before it.

Q. What other Verbs may have after them a Nominative Case of the Noun or Participle, declaring the manner or circumstance of the doing or suffering, as they have a Nominative Case of the doer or sufferer?

A. Verbs that betoken bodily moving, going, resting or doing, which be properly called Verbs of gesture; as, *Eo* I go, *incedo* I go, *curro* I run, *sedeo* I sit, *bibo* I drink, *cubo* I lie down, *studeo* I study, *dormio* I sleep, *somnio* I dream.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Incedo claudus*, I go lame. *Claudus* is the Noun declaring the manner how I go. *Petrus dormit securus*, Peter sleepeth void of care. *Securus* is a Noun declaring how Peter sleepeth. *Tu cubas supinus*, thou liest with thy face upwards. *Supinus* is the Noun declaring the manner how thou liest. *Somnias vigilans*, thou dreamest waking. *Vigilans* is a Participle declaring the manner how thou dreamest. *Studetostans*, study thou standing. *Stans* is the Participle declaring in what posture thou must study.

Q. May not these Verbs have before them and after them an Accusative Case?

A. Yes sometimes; as *Non decet quenquam mittere currentem aut mandentem*, it doth not become a man to piss running or eating. *Currentem* is a Participle declaring the circumstance or manner of doing, and agrees with *quenquam*, which signifieth the doer; and therefore is put in the same Case with it.

Q. When shall the word that goeth before the Verb, and the word that cometh after it be put both in one Case, whether the Verb be transitive or intransitive, of what kind soever the Verb be?

A. Ge.

A. Generally when the word that goeth before the Verb, and the word that cometh after the Verb belong both to one thing: that is to say, have respect either to other, or depend either on other.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Loquor frequens*, I speak often. *Ego* and *frequens* belong both to one thing. *Taceo multus* I hold my peace much. *Ego* and *multus* belong both to one thing. *Scribo epistolas rarissimus*, I write Letters very seldom. *Ego* and *rarissimus* belong both to one thing. *Ne assuescas bibere vinum jejuna*, accustom not thy self to drink Wine next thy heart, or not having eaten somewhat before. *Tu* and *jejuna* belong both to one thing, and therefore they are put both in one Case, as the other also before mentioned.

The Ablative Case.

Q. **W**hen doth this Verb *Sum* I am, cause the Noun, Pronoun and Participle following to be put in the Genitive Case?

A. When it betokeneth or importeth Possession, owning, or otherwise pertaining to a thing, as a token, property, duty or guise.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Hæc vestis est patris*, this garment is my fathers. *Patris* is the Genitive Case governed of *est*, because it signifieth owning.

Insipientis est dicere non putaram, it is the property of a Fool to say, I had not thought. *Insipientis* is the Genitive Case governed of *est*, because it signifies a Property.

Extreme

Extrema est dementia discere dediscenda ? it is a point of the greatest folly in the world to learn things that must afterwards be unlearned. *Extrema dementia* is the Genitive Case governed of *est*, because it signifieth a Property.

Orantis est nihil nisi caelestia cogitare, it is the duty of a man that is saying his Prayers, to have his mind on nothing but heavenly things. *Orantis* is the Genitive Case governed of *est*, because it signifieth a duty.

Q. But what Pronouns shall in such manner of speaking be used in the Nominative Case?

A. *Meus* mine, *tuus* thine, *suus* his, *noſter* our and *veſter* yours.

3

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Hic codex eſt meus*, this Book is mine. *Meus* is the Nominative Case, and agreeth with *codex*. *Hæc domus eſt veſtra*, this Houſe is yours. *Veſtra* agreeth with *Domus*. *Non eſt mentiri meum*, it is not my guiſe (or property) to lie. *Meum* agreeth with *officium* underſtood. *Noſtrum eſt injuriâ non anſerre*, it is our part to do no wrong. *Noſtrum* agreeth with *officium* underſtood. *Tuum eſt omnia juxta pati*, it is thy part (or duty) to ſuffer all things alike. *Tuum* agreeth with *officium* underſtood.

Q. What Case do Verbs govern that betoken to eſteem or regard?

A. Verbs that betoken to eſteem or regard, require a Genitive Case betokening value.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Parvi ducitur Probitas*, honeſty is reckoned little worth. *Parvi* is the Genitive Case of the value, governed of *ducitur*, which ſignifies to eſteem. *Maximi penditur nobilitas*, nobleneſs of Birth is very much regarded. *Maximi* is the Genitive Case of the value, governed of *penditur*, which ſignifieth to regard.

Q. What.

Q. VVhat Case do Verbs of accusing, condemning, warning, acquitting, or assailing govern?

A. They will have a Genitive Case of the crime, or of the cause, or of the thing that one is accused, condemned or warned of; or else an Ablative most commonly without a Preposition.

Q. Give an Example.

A. *Hic furti se alligat vel furto*, this fellow chargeth himself with theft. *Furti* is the Genitive Case of the Crime that one is accused, of, governed of *Alligat* which is a Verb of accusing, and may be made by the Ablative Case *furto*.

Admonuit me errati vel errato, he advised me of a mistake. *Errati* is the Genitive Case of the thing that one is advised of, governed of *admonuit*, which is a Verb of warning, and may be made also by the Ablative Case *errato*.

De pecuniis repetundis damnatus est, he was condemned of money unlawfully taken. *Pecuniis repetundis* is the Ablative Case of the Crime that one is condemned of, and is governed of the Verb *damnatus est*, with the Preposition *de* before it.

Q. VVhat Case do satago to have enough to do, misereor to be merciful, and miseresco to take pity, require?

A. *Satago*, *misereor* and *miseresco* require a Genitive Case.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Rerum suarum satagit*, he hath enough to do of his own matters. *Rerum* is the Genitive Case governed of *satagit*. *Miserere mei Deus*, God be merciful unto me. *Mei* is the Genitive Case governed of *miserere*.

Q. VVhat Case will Reminiscor to remember, obliviscor to forget, recordor to call to mind, and meminisci to remember, have?

A. R. mi.

A. Reminiscor, obliviscor, recorder and memini, will have a Genitive or an Accusative Case.

Q. Give some Examples.

*A. Reminiscor Historiæ, I remember the History. Historiæ is the Genitive Case governed of reminiscor. Obliviscor carminis, I forget the Song. Carminis is the Genitive Case governed of Obliviscor. Recor-
dox pueritiam, I call to mind my childhood, Pueri-
tiam is the Accusative Case governed of Recorder. Obliviscor lectionem, I forget my lesson. Lectionem
is the Accusative Case governed of Obliviscor. Me-
mini tui, vel te, I remember thee. Tui is the Ge-
nitive Case governed of memini, and it may be made
by the Accusative Case te.*

Memini de te, I make mention of thee. Memini governs an Ablative Case with a Preposition, but in another sense.

Egeo, or indigeo, tui vel te, I have need of thee. Tui is the Genitive Case governed of egeo or indigeo, which may be made by the Ablative Case te, (but this example belongs properly to the Rule of Verbs of plenty and scarceness, which followeth)

Potior urbis, I conquer the City. Potior voto, I obtain my desire. Potior governs a Genitive and an Ablative Case, but in different significations.

The Dative Case.

Q. What Verbs will have a Dative Case?

A. All manner of Verbs put acquisitively.

Q. When are Verbs put acquisitively?

A. When they have these tokens to or for after them

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. Non

A. Non omnibus dormio, I sleep not to all men. *Omnibus* is the Dative Case governed of *dormio* being put acquisitively.

Huic habeo, non tibi, I have it for this man, and not for thee. *Huic* and *tibi* are Dative Cases governed of *habeo* being put acquisitively.

Q. What Verbs do belong to this Rule?

A. Those that betoken profit or disprofit; as *Commodo* to do a pleasure, *incommodo* to do a displeasure, *noceo* to hurt. To compare; as, *Compareo* to compare, *compono* to compare, *confero* to compare. To give or restore; as *dono* to bestow, *reddo* to restore, *refero* to restore. To promise or pay; as, *promitto* to promise, *polliceor* to assure, *solvo* to pay. To command or shew; as, *Impero* to command, *indico* to declare, *monstro* to shew. To trust; as, *fido* to trust, *confido* to put trust in, *fidem habeo* to be sure. To obey, or to be against; as, *Obedio* to obey, *adulor* to flatter, *repugno* to resist. To threaten or to be angry with; as *Minor* to threaten, *indignor* to chafe, *irascor* to be angry.

Q. What other Verbs will have a Dative Case?

A. *Sum* with its Compounds, except *possum*. Also Verbs compounded with *satis*, *benè* and *malè*; as, *satisfacio* to satisfy, *benefacio* to do well, *malefacio* to do ill. And finally, certain Verbs compounded with these Prepositions, *Præ* before, *ad* to, *con* together, *sub* under, *ante* before, *post* after, *ob* for, *in* in, and *inter* between; as *præluceo* to shine before, *adjicio* to add to, *condono* to pardon, *suboleo* to favour a little, *antesto* to stand before, *posthabeo* to put back, *objicio* to object, *insulto* to insult, and *interfero* to put between.

Q. What if this Verb Sum, es, fui, be set for habeo I have?

A. Then the word that seemeth in the English to be

be the Nominative Case, shall be put in the Dative ; and the word that seemeth to be the Accusative Case shall be the Nominative.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. Est mihi mater, I have a mother. *Est* there is put for *habeo* I have, *mihi* to me, for *Ego* I, and *mater* a mother, for *matrem*, and so we say, *est mihi mater*, for *ego habeo matrem*.

Non est mihi argentum, I have no mony. *Est* there is put for *habeo*, *mihi* to me for *ego* I, and *argentum* mony, in the Nominative for *argentum* in the Accusative Case, and then we say, *non est mihi argentum*, for *ego non habeo argentum*, I have no mony.

Q. But what if Sum be the Infinitive Mood ?

A. Then the Nominative Case shall be turned into the Accusative ; as, *Scio tibi non esse argentum*, I know thou hast no mony. Where *argentum* is the Accusative Case coming before the Infinitive mood *esse*, which should have followed the Verb *habere*, had it been made thus in Latin : *Scio te non habere argentum*, I know that thou hast no mony ; or, I know thee not to have mony.

Q. What if Sum have after it a Nominative and a Dative Case ?

A. Then the word that is in the Nominative Case, may be also the Dative ; so that *Sum* may in such manner of speaking, be construed with a double Dative Case.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. Sum tibi præsidio, I am to thee a safeguard, *Præsidio* which might have been the Nominative Case is turned into the Dative, because *tibi* is the Dative, so that *Sum* hath two Dative Cases *tibi* and *præsidio*.

Hec res est mihi voluptati, this thing is to me a pleasure : *Voluptati* is the Dative Case (which might

might have been the Nominative) because *mibi* is the Dative Case after *est*.

Q. Hath only Sum a double Dative Case in such manner of speaking?

A. No, for many other Verbs may in such manner of speaking have a double Dative Case; one of the person, and another of the thing.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. Do tibi vestem pignori, I give thee my garment for a pawn. *Tibi* is the Dative Case of the person, and *pignori* of the thing, both governed of *do*.

Verto hoc tibi vitio, I impute this for a fault to thee. *Verto* governs the Dative Case *tibi*, which is of the person, and *vitio* which is of the thing.

Hoc tu tibi laudi ducis, thou accountest this a commendation for thee. *Tibi* is the Dative Case of the person, and *laudi* of the thing, both governed of *ducis*.

The Acculative Case.

Q. What Verbs are Transitives?

A. All such as have after them an Accusative Case of the doer or sufferer, whether they be active, commune, or deponent.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. Usus promptor facit, use makes men ready. *Promptor* is the Accusative Case after the Verb active *facit*.

Feminae ludificantur viros, Women bes fool men. *Viros* is the Accusative Case after the Verb deponent *ludificantur*.

Largitur pecuniam, he bestoweth money. *Pecuniam* is the Accusative Case following the Verb Commune *largitur*.

Q. M.

Q. May Verbs Neuters also have an Accusative Case?

A. Yes, Verbs Neuters may have an Accusative Case of their own Signification.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Endymionis somnum dormis*, thou sleepest *Endymion's* sleep. *Dormis* will have the Accusative Case *somnum* after it.

Gaudio gaudium, I joy a joy. *Gaudium* followeth *gaudeo*. *Viva vitam*, I live a life. *Vitam* followeth *vivo*, because it is of its own signification.

Q. What Verbs will have two accusative Cases after them, one of the sufferer, and another of the thing?

A. Verbs of asking, teaching, and arraying.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Rogo te pecuniam*, I ask thee money. *Te* the Accusative Case of the sufferer, and *pecuniam* of the thing, follow *Rogo* a Verb of asking.

Doceo te literas, I teach thee Letters. *Te* the Accusative Case of the sufferer, and *literas* of the thing, follow *doceo* a Verb of teaching

Quod te jamdudum hortor, which I have exhorted thee to a good while. *Te* is the Accusative Case of the sufferer, and *quod* of the thing, both which follow *hortor* a Verb of teaching.

Exuome gladium I put my Sword off me. *Me* the Accusative Case of the sufferer, and *gladium* of thing, do both follow *exuo* a Verb of arraying.

The Ablative Case.

Q. What Ablative Case do all Verbs require?

A. All Verbs require an Ablative Case of the Instrument, (put with this sign *with* before it) or of the cause, or of the manner of doing.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. Ferit eum gladio, he striketh him with a sword. *Gladio* is the Ablative Case of the Instrument, and governed of *ferit*.

Taceo metu, I hold my tongue for fear. *Metu* is the Ablative of the cause, governed of *taceo*.

Summa Eloquentia causam egit, he pleaded with singular eloquence. *Summa eloquentia* is the Ablative Case of the manner of doing, governed of *egit*.

Q. In what Case is the word of Price put after Verbs?

A. The word of Price is put after Verbs in the Ablative Case.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. Vendidi auro, I sold it for gold. *Auro* is the word of Price put after *vendidi* in the Ablative Case.

Emptus sum argento, I am bought for Silver. *Argento* is the word of Price, put after *emptus sum* in the Ablative Case.

Q. What Genitive Cases are excepted when they be put alone without Substantives?

A. Tanti for so much, *quanti* for how much, *pluris* for more, *minoris* for less, *tantisvis* for so much if you will, *tantidem* for just so much, *quantislibet* for as much as you please, *quanticumque* for how much soever.

Q. Give an Example.

A. Quanti mercatus es hunc equum, for how much bought you this Horse? *Certe pluris quam vellem*, truly for more than I would. *Quanti* is the Genitive Case governed of *mercatus es*, and *pluris* is the Genitive Case governed of *mercatus sum* understood, because they are put without Substantives.

Q. What Adverbs may we always use after Verbs of Price, instead of their Casualls?

A. Carius

A. Carius dearer, *vilius* cheaper, *melius* better, and *pejus* worse.

Q. What Case will Verbs of plenty or scarceness, filling, emptying, loading and unloading have?

A. An Ablative Case.

Q. Give some examples.

A. Affluis opibus, thou aboundest in wealth. *Opibus* is the Ablative Case governed of *affluis*, which signifieth plenty.

Expleo te fabulis, I fill thee with Tales. *Fabulis* is the Ablative Case governed of *expleo* which signifieth filling.

Spoliavit me bonis omnibus, he plundered me of all my goods. *Bonis* is the Ablative Case governed of *spoliavit*, which signifieth emptying.

Oneras stomachum cibo, thou overchargest thy stomach with meat. *Cibo* is the Ablative Case governed of *oneras*, which signifieth loading.

Levabo te hoc onere, I will ease thee of this burden. *Onere* is the Ablative Case governed of *levabo*, which signifieth unloading.

Q. What other Verbs will have an Ablative Case?

A. Utor to use, *fungor* to exercise a duty, *fruo* to enjoy, *potior* to obtain, *lætor* to be glad, *gaudeo* to rejoyce, *dignor* to vouchsafe, *mutuo* to change, *munero* to reward, *communico* to communicate, *afficio* to affect, *prosequor* to pursue, *impertio* to make partaker, *impertior* to be made partaker.

Q. What Verbs will have an Ablative Case with à, ab, è, ex or de?

A. Verbs that betoken receiving, distance, or taking away.

Q. Give some examples.

A. Accipit literas à Petro, he received a Letter from Peter. *Petro* is the Ablative Case with the Preposition *à* governed of *accipit*, a Verb of receiving.

Audivi ex nuntio, I heard by the Messenger. *Nuntio* is the Ablative Case with the Preposition *ex*, governed of *audivi*, a Verb of receiving.

Longè distat à nobis, he is far distant from us. *Nobis* is the Ablative Case with the Preposition *à* governed of *distat*.

Eripui te è malis, I delivered thee from Evils. *Malis* is the Ablative Case with the Preposition *è* governed of *eripui*, a Verb of taking away.

Q. When may this Ablative Case be turned into a Dative?

A. After Verbs of taking away: as, *Subtraxit mihi cingulum*, he snatch'd my Girdle from me. *Mihi* is the dative Case governed of *subtraxit* a Verb of taking away.

Eripuit illi vitam, he took his Life violently from him. *Illi* is the dative Case governed of *eripuit*, a Verb of taking away.

Q. What Ablative Case may Verbs of comparing or exceeding have?

A. An Ablative Case of the word that signifieth the measure of exceeding.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Praefero hunc multis gradibus*, I prefer this man by many degrees. *Gradibus* is the word that signifieth the measure of exceeding, and is governed of *praefero*, a Verb of comparing.

Paulo intervallo illum superat, he is beyond the other but a little space. *Intervallo* the word signifying the measure of exceeding, is the Ablative Case governed of *superat*, a Verb of comparing.

Q. What is the Rule of the Ablative Case absolute?

A. A Noun, or a Pronoun Substantive, joined with a Participle, expressed or understood, and having none other word whereof it may be governed, shall be put in the Ablative Case absolute.

Q Give

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Rege veniente hostes fugerunt*, the King coming the Enemies fled. The Noun Substantive *Rege* joined with the Participle *veniente* having no word whereof it could be governed, is put in the Ablative Case absolute.

Me duce vinces, I being Captain thou shalt overcome. *Me* a Pronoun Substantive joined with the Participle *existente* understood, and having no other word whereof it may be governed, is put in the Ablative Case absolute.

Q. How may the Ablative Case absolute be resolv'd?

A. By any of these words, *dum* whilst, *cum* when, *quando* when, *si* if, *quanquam* although, *postquam* after that.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Rege veniente*, the King coming, *id est* that is, *dum veniret Rex*, whilst the King came. *Me duce*, I being Captain, *id est*, that is, *Si ego dux fuero*, if I shall be Captain.

Conjunction of Pronouns.

Q. **W**hat Case will a Verb Passive have after him?

A. A Verb Passive will have after him an Ablative Case with a Preposition, and sometimes a Dative.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Virgilius legitur à me*, Virgil is read of me. *Me* is the Ablative Case with the Preposition *à* which is governed of *legitur* a Verb Passive.

Tibi fama petatur, let fame be sought for by thee. *Tibi* is the Dative Case governed of *petatur* a Verb Passive.

Q. When shall the same Ablative or Dative Case be the Nominative Case to the Verb?

A. When the English is made into Latin by the Verb Active.

Q. Give some examples.

A. Ego lego Virgilium, I read Virgil. A me of me is turned into ego. Petas tu famam, thou mayst seek for Fame. Tibi the Dative Case is here turned into the Nominative tu.

Gerunds.

Q. What Case will Gerunds and Supines have?

A. Gerunds and Supines will have such Case as the Verbs that they come of.

Q. Give some examples.

A. Otium scribendi literas, leisure of writing Letters. Literas is the Accusative Case governed of the Gerund in di, scribendi, because the Verb Scribo that it comes of, will have an Accusative Case.

Ad consulendum tibi, to provide for thee. Tibi is the Dative Case governed of the Gerund consulendum, because the Verb consulo will have a Dative Case.

Auditum Poetas, to hear Poets. Poetas is the Accusative Case governed of the Supine auditum, because the Verb audio governs an Accusative Case.

Q. When shall the English of the Infinitive Mood be made by the Gerund in di?

A. After any of these Nouns Substantives, Studium a desire, causa a reason, tempus time, gratia the cause, otium leisure, occasio an occasion, libido desire, spes hope, opportunitas opportunity, voluntas will, modus manner, ratio a reason, gestus a gesture, satietas fulness, potestas power, licentia licence, consuetudo custom, consilium purpose, vis power,

power, *norma* a rule, *amor* the love, *cupido* desire, *locus* opportunity, and other like, if the Verb should be of the Active Voice.

Q. After what else is the Gerund in di used?

A. After certain Adjectives; as, *Cupidus visendi* desirous of seeing. *Certus eundi*, resolved to go. *Peritus jaculandi*, skilful in darting. *Gnarus bel-landi*, expert in feats of Arms.

Q. When one hath the English of the Participle of the Present tense with this sign of or with coming after a Noun Adjective, how shall it be put in the making Latin?

A. In the Gerund in *do*: as, *Defessus sum ambulando*, I am weary with walking, [with walking] is made in Latin by the Gerund in *do*, *ambulando*.

Q. When else shall the Participle of the Present tense in Latin making, be put in the Gerund in *do*?

A. When it cometh without a Substantive with this sign *in* or *by* before him.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Cæsar dando, sublevando, ignoscendo, gloriam adeptus est*, Cæsar got glory by giving, by succouring, and by pardoning. The Participles [giving, succouring, and pardoning] having *by* before them, are made in the Gerund in *do*.

In apparando totum hunc consumunt diem, they spend this whole day in getting ready. The Participle [getting ready] having *in* before it, is made in Latin by the Gerund in *do*.

Q. How may the same Gerund in *do* be used?

A. Either without a Preposition, or with one of these Prepositions, *à*, *ab*, *abs*, *de*, *è*, *ex*, *cum*, *in*, *pro*.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Deterrent à bibendo*, they deter or affright them from drinking. *Bibendo* is used with a Preposition *à*.

Ab amando, from loving, *amando* is used with the Preposition *ab*.

Cogitat de edendo, he thinketh of eating. *Edendo* is used with *de*.

Ratio bene scribendi cum loquendo conjuncta est, the manner of writing is joined with speaking. *Loquendo* is used with *cum*.

Q. When may the English of the Infinitive Mood be put in the Gerund in *dum*?

A. When it cometh after a reason, and sheweth the cause of a reason.

Q. Give an Example.

Dies mihi ut satis sit ad agendum vereor, I fear that a whole day will not be enough for me to do my business. [To do my business] coming after the reason (or cause) [I fear that a whole day will not be enough for me.] and shewing the cause why I fear, is put in the Gerund in *dum*.

Q. How else is the Gerund in *dum* used?

A. After one of these Prepositions, *ad* to, *ob* for, *propter* because of, *inter* between, *ante* before.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Ad capiendum hostes*, to take the enemies. *Ob* (vel *propter*) *redimendum captivos*, for to redeem Prisoners. *Inter cenandum*, at supper-while. *Ante damnandum*, before they be condemned.

Q. When one hath this English must or ought in a reason, where it seemeth to be made by this Verb *oportet*, how may it be put in Latin?

A. In the Gerund in *dum*, with the Verb *est* set impersonally: and then the word that seemeth in the English to be the Nominative Case, shall be the Dative.

Q. Give an Example.

A. *Abeundum est mihi*, I must go hence. The English *must*, that (if it had been made by *oportet*) should

should have been *oportet me*, I must, is made by the Gerund and the Verb *est*, *Abeundum est* I must go; and the word *I*, that seems in English to be the Nominative Case, is made in Latin by the Dative Case *mibi*.

Supines.

Q. *W*hat is the first Supine that hath the Active signification put after it?

A. After Verbs and Participles that betoken moving to a place.

Q. Give an Example.

A. *Eo cubitum*, I go to lie down. *Cubitum* is the first Supine after the Verb *eo*.

Spektatum admissi risum teneatis amici, being suffered to see friends can you forbear laughing? *Spektatum* is the first Supine governed of the Participle *admissi*.

Q. What is the latter Supine which hath the Passive signification after it?

A. After these Nouns Adjectives, *dignus* worthy, *indignus* unworthy, *turpis* filthy, *foedus* ugly, *proclivis* prone, *facilis* easie, *odiosus* hateful, *mirabilis* wonderful, *optimus* the best, and such like.

Q. How may this Supine also be turned?

A. Into the Infinitive Mood Passive, as it may indifferently be said in Latin, *facile factu* or *facile fieri*, easie to be done, *factu* being the latter Supine, and *fieri* the Infinitive Mood, either of which may be put after the Adjective *facile*.

Turpe dictu or *turpe dici*, dishonest to be spoken. *Dictu* is the latter Supine, and *dici* is the Infinitive Passive, put after *turpe*.

The

Time.

Q. **I**N what Case be Nouns put that betoken time?

A. Nouns that betoken part of time, be commonly put in the Ablative Case: as, *Nocte vigilas*, thou watchest in the Night. *Nocte* is put in the Ablative Case, because it signifieth [in the night] which is part of time.

Luce dormis, thou sleepest in the day. *Luce* is put in the Ablative Case, because it signifieth part of time [in the day]

Q. But how are Nouns used that betoken continual term of time without ceasing or intermission?

A. In the Accusative Case: as, *Sexaginta annos natus*, threescore years old. *Sexaginta annos* is the Accusative Case, because it signifieth a continuance of time [threescore years old.]

Hyemem totam stertis, thou snorest all Winter. *Hyemem totam* is the Accusative Case, because it signifieth a continual term of time [all Winter.]

Space of Place.

Q. **I**N what Case be Nouns put that betoken space between place and place?

A. Commonly in the Accusative Case: as, *Pedem hinc ne discefferis*, go not thou a foot from this place. *Pedem* is the Noun put in the Accusative Case, because it signifieth the space of a foot.

Place.

Place.

Q. *HOW* are Nouns Appellatives (i. e. common names) or names of great places put?

A. Nouns Appellatives or names of great Places, be put with a Preposition, if they follow a Verb that signifieth in a place, to a place, from a place, or by a place.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Vivo in Anglia*, I live in England. *Anglia* is the proper name of a great place or Country, with the Preposition *in* put after *vivo*, the Verb that signifieth in a Place.

Veni per Galliam in Italian, I came by France into Italy. *Galliam* is the proper name of a great Place, with the Preposition *per* put after the Verb *veni*, which signifieth by a Place; and *Italian* is the proper name of a great place, with the Preposition *in*, which is put after *veni*, signifying to a place.

Proficiscor ex urbe, I go a Journey out of the City. *Urbe* is a Noun Appellative put with the Preposition *ex*, after the Verb *proficiscor*, which signifieth from a place.

Q. How shall a Noun signifying in a place, or at a place, be put, if the place be a proper name of the first or second Declension, and Singular Number?

A. It shall be put in the Genitive Case: as, *Vixit Londini*, he lived at London. *Londini* is a Noun proper, signifying at a place, of the second Declension and Singular Number, and therefore it is put in the Genitive Case.

Studuit Oxonia, he studied at Oxford. *Oxonia* is a Noun proper of the first Declension, and Singular number

number, signifying at a place, and is therefore put in the Genitive Case.

Q. What Nouns Appellatives (or common) are thus used in the Genitive Case?

A. These Nouns, humi on the ground, domi at home, militia in warfare, belli in war.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. Procumbit humi bos, the Ox lyeth on the ground. Humi is of the second Declension and singular number, and put in the Genitive Case, as if it were a proper Name.

Militia nutritus est, he was brought up in warfare. Militia is the first Declension and Singular Number, and put in the Genitive Case like a proper Name.

Domi bellicque otiosi vivitis, ye live idle at home and in War. Domi and belli are both of the second Declension and Singular Number, and are put in the Genitive Case, as if they were proper Names.

Q. But what if the proper name of the place be of the third Declension, or of the plural Number?

A. Then shall it be put in the Dative or in the Ablative Case.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. Militavit Carthagini or Carthagine, he was a Soldier at Carthage. Carthagini is of the third Declension and Singular Number, and is therefore put in the Dative Case, and may also be put in the Ablative Carthagine.

Athenis natus est, he was born at Athens. Athenis is of the first Declension, and of the Plural Number, and is therefore put in the Dative or Ablative Case.

Q. What common name of a place may be likewise used in the Dative or Ablative Case?

A. Roms

A. Rus the Country ; as, *Ruri* or *rure educatus est*, he was brought up in the Country.

Q. How shall the proper name of a place be put, if it signifie to a place ?

A. It shall be put in the Accusative Case without a Preposition : as, *Eo Romam*, I go to Rome. *Romam* signifieth to a place, and is therefore put without a Preposition in the Accusative Case.

Q. What common names of places may be likewise used in the Accusative Case ?

Domus and *Rus* : as, *Confero me domum*, I betake my self home. *Recipio me rus*, I go back again into the Country.

Q. How shall the proper name of a place be put, if it signifie from or by a place ?

A. It shall be put in the Ablative Case without a Preposition : as, *Discessit Londino*, he went from London. *Profectus est Londino* (or *per Londinum*) *Cantabrigiam*, he went by London to Cambridge.

Q. What common names be likewise put in the Ablative Case without a Preposition ?

A. Domus and *Rus* : as, *Abiit domo*, he went from home. *Rure reversus est*, he is returned out of the Country.

Impersonals.

Q. HOW may one know a Verb Impersonal ?

A. A Verb Impersonal hath no Nominative Case before it, and this word *it* or *there* is commonly its sign.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. Decet it becometh, *oportet aliquem esse*, there must be some body.

Q. But

Q. But what if the Verb Impersonal have neither of these words before it?

A. Then the word that seemeth to be the Nominative Case shall be such as the Verb Impersonal will have it.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. Me oportet, I must. Me that seemeth as if it should be the Nominative ego, is the Accusative Case, because the Verb oportet will have such a Case after it.

Tibi licet, thou mayst. Tibi which seemeth as if it should be the Nominative Case, is made by the Dative Case, because the Verb Impersonal licet will have a Dative Case.

Q. What Impersonals require a Dative Case?

A. Interest it concerneth, refert it mattereth, and est for interest it concerneth, require a Genitive Case of all casual words, except mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, and cuja, the Ablative Cases of Pronouns Possessives.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. Interest omnium rectè agere, it concerns all men to do rightly. Omnium is the Genitive Case governed of interest.

Tua refert reipsum nosse, it concerns thee to know thy self. Tua is the Ablative Case of the Pronoun Possessive tuus put after refert.

Q. What Impersonals require a Dative Case?

A. Liber it liketh, licet it is lawful, patet it is manifest, liquet it is clear, constat it is manifest, placeat it pleaseth, expedit it is expedient, prodest it profiteth, sufficit it sufficeth, vacat it is at leisure, accidit it befalleth, convenit it is convenient, contingit happeneth, and other like.

Q. What Impersonals will have an Accusative Case only?

A. Delectat it delighteth, decet it becometh, juvat it helpeth, oportet it behoveth.

Q. What

Q. What Impersonals will have a Genitive Case besides the Accusative?

A. Pœnitet it repenteth, *tædet* it irketh, *pudet* it ashameth, *miseret* it pitieth, *miserescit* it be-
ginneeth to pity: as, *Nostri nosmet pœnitet*, it re-
penteth us of our selves.

Nostri is the Genitive case Plural, and *nosmet* the
Accusative case after *pœnitet*, *Me civitatis tædet*,
it irketh me of the City. *Civitatis* is the Gen. and
me is the Acc. case after *tædet*. *Pudet me negli-*
gentiæ, I am ashamed of my negligence. *Me* is
the Acc. and *negligentiæ* the Gen. case after *pudet*.
Miseret me tui, I pity thee. *Me* is the Acc. and
tui the Gen. case after *miseret*. *Me illorum mi-*
serescit, I begin to pity them. *Me* is the Acc.
and *illorum* the Gen. after *miserescit*.

Q. What cases do Verbs Impersonals of the Pas-
sive Voice, being formed of Neuters govern?

A. They govern such cases as the Verbs Neu-
ters which they come of.

Q. Give an Example.

A. Parcatur sumptui, let cost be spared.

Sumptui is the Dative case, governed of the Verb
Impersonal *parcatur*, because we say *parcamus pe-*
cutia, let us spare cost, making the Verb Neuter
parcamus to govern the Dative Case *pecunie*.

Q. What will a Verb Impersonal of the Pas-
sive Voice have?

A. Like case as other Verbs Passives have: as,
Benefit multis à Principe, it is done well to ma-
ny by the Prince.

The Impersonal Passive *Benefit* hath an Ablative
with a Preposition after him, because personal Pas-
sives have so.

Q. But is the Ablative case with a Preposition
always expressed after Impersonal Passives?

A. No, many times the Case is not expressed, but understood: as, *maxima vi certatur*, it is fought with very great force (*subaudi* understand) *ab illis* of them.

Q. When a deed is signified to be done of many, the Verb being a Verb Neuter, how may we change it?

A. We may well change the Verb Neuter into the Impersonal in *tur*: as, *In ignem posita est, flatur*; she is put into the fire, it is wept (of them) or they wept.

The Verb *flent* being a Neuter is changed into the Impersonal *flatur*; because a deed is signified to be done of many.

A Participle.

Q. What Case do Participles govern?

A. Participles govern such cases as the Verbs they come of.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Fruiturus amicis*, like-to enjoy his Friends. *Fruiturus* governs the Ablative case *amicis*, because the Verb *fruor*, that it comes of, will have an Ablative case. *Consulens tibi*, consulting for thee. *Tibi* is the Dative case governed of the Participle *Consulens*, because the Verb *Consulo* will have a Dative case. *Diligendus ab omnibus*, to be beloved of all men. *Omnibus* is the Ablative case with a Preposition after *diligendus*, because the Verb Passive *diligor* that it cometh of, will have an Ablative case with a Preposition.

Q. How many ways may Participles be changed into Nouns?

A. Four manner of ways.

Q. Which is the first?

A. When

A. When the voice of a Participle is construed with another case than the Verb which it cometh of.

Q. Give an Example.

A. *Appetens vini*, greedy of Wine.

The word *appetens* governs a Genitive case, whereas the Verb *appere* governs an Accusative, and therefore the Participle is turned into a Noun.

Q. Which is the second?

A. When it is compounded of a Preposition which the Verb that it cometh of cannot be compounded withal.

Q. Give an Example.

A. *Indoctus* untaught.

Indoctus is compounded with the Preposition *in*, which the Verb *doceo* is never compounded withal, and therefore it is a Noun not a Participle. *Innocens* innocent. *Innocens* is also compounded with the Preposition *in*, which the Verb *noceo* is not compounded withal.

Q. Which is the third?

A. When it formeth all the degrees of Comparison.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Amans* loving, *amantior* more loving, *amantissimus* very loving; *doctus* learned, *doctior* more learned, *doctissimus* most learned.

Q. What is the fourth?

A. When it hath no respect, nor expressed difference of time.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Homo laudatus* a Man laudable. *Puer amandus*, i. e. *amari dignus* a Child worthy to be loved.

Q. How are all these properly called?

A. Nouns Participles.

Q. What Cases do Participles govern when they are changed into Nouns?

A. A Genitive case, as *Fugitans litium* avoiding of suits. *Indoctus pile*, unskilful at Ball. *Cupientissimus tui*, very desirous of thee. *Lactis abundans*, abounding in Milk.

Q. What signification have these Participial Voices, *perosus*, *exosus*, and *pertæsus*, when they govern an Accusative case?

A. Always the Active: as, *Exosus sevitiam*, hating Cruelty. *Vitam pertæsus*, weary of life.

The Adverb.

Q. What Adverbs require an ^{Gen} Ablative case?

A. Adverbs of quantity, time and place.

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Multum lucris* much gain.

Multum is an Adverb of quantity, which governs the Genitive case *lucris*. *Tunc temporis*, at that time. *Tunc* is an Adv. of time, and governs the Genitive case *temporis*. *Ubique gentium* in every Country. *Gentium* is the Genitive case plural governed of *Ubique*, every where, which is an Adverb of place.

Q. What Adverbs will have a Dative case?

A. Certain that come of Nouns which have a Dative Case.

Q. Give an Example or two.

A. *Venit obviam illi*, he came to meet him.

Illi is the Dat. case governed of *obviam*, because *obvius* the Noun Adjective will have a Dative case.

Canit similiter huic, he sings like this man.

Huic is the Dative case governed of the Adverb *similiter*, because the Adjective *similis* of which it comes will have a Dative.

Q. What Dative cases are used Adverbially

A. Tem

A. Tempori in time, *luci* by day, *vesperi* in the evening : as, *Tempori surgendum*, we must rise in due time. *Vesperi cubandum*, we must go to bed in the evening. *Luci laborandum*, we must labour by day.

Q. What Adverbs will have an Accusative case?

A. Certain Adverbs which come of Prepositions which have an Accusative case.

Q. Give an Example or two:

A. Propius urbem, nearer the City.

Propius will have an Accusative case, because *prope* the Preposition hath such a case.

Proxime castra, next to the Tents.

Castra is the Accusative case governed of *proxime*, because *prope* the Preposition, that it comes of, will have an Accusative case.

Q. When are Prepositions changed into Adverbs?

A. When they be set without a case or else do form the degrees of Comparison.

The Conjunction.

Q. What Conjunctions couple like cases?

A. Conjunctions Copulative and Disjunctives, and these four, *quam*, *præterquam*, *an*, *aut* ; as, *Xenophon & Plato fuere æquales*, *Xenophon* and *Plato* were equals.

The Conjunction Copulative [&] couples the two Nominative cases called *Xenophon* and *Plato*.

Q. But are they never put between divers cases?

A. Yes sometimes ; *Studiui Romæ & Athenis*, I studied at *Rome* and at *Athens*.

Et couples between *Romæ* of the Genitive, and

As *benis* of the Ablative case. *Est liber meus* & *fratris*, it is mine and my Brother's Book. *Et* couples between *meus* of the Nominative, and *fratris* of the Genitive case. *Emi fundum centum nummis* & *pluris*, I bought land for an hundred pound and more. *Et* couples between *nummis* of the Ablative and *pluris* of the Genitive case.

Q. *What Conjunctions commonly joyn like Moods and Tenses together?*

A. Copulatives and Disjunctives: as, *Petrus* & *Johannes precabantur* & *docebant*, Peter and John did pray and preach.

The Conjunction copulative (&) couples *precabantur* and *docebant* together, which are both of the Indicative Mood and Preterimperfect Tense.

Q. *But do they not couple divers Tenses?*

A. Yes sometimes: as *Et habetur* & *refertur tibi à me gratia*, I both do thank you and will thank you.

Habetur the Present tense and *refertur* the Future tense are coupled together by &.

The Preposition.

Q. *What Preposition is sometimes not expressed but understood?*

A. This Preposition *in*; nevertheless the casual word is put in the Ablative case: as, *Habeo te loco parentis*, I have thee instead of a Father or Mother, that is, *in loco* instead.

Q. *What Case doth a Verb Compound require sometimes?*

A. A Verb Compound requireth the case of the Preposition that it is compounded withal.

Q. Give

Q. Give some Examples.

A. *Exeo domo* I go out of the house.

Domo is the Ablative case governed of the Preposition *ex*, that *exeo* is compounded withal. *Prætereo te insalutatum*, I pass by thee unsaluted. *Te* is the Accusative case governed of the Preposition *præter*, which *prætereo* is compounded withal. *Adeo templum*, I go to Church. *Templum* is the Accusative case governed of the Preposition *ad* wherewith *adeo* is compounded.

The Interjection.

W Hat Case do Interjections require?

A. Certain Interjections require a Nominative case; certain a Dative; certain an Accusative, and certain a Vocative.

Q. Give an Example of an Interjection that requires a Nominative case.

A. *O festus dies hominis*, O the Jovial day of a Man.

Dies is the Nominative case governed of the Interjection *O*.

Q. Give an Example of an Interjection that requires a Dative case.

A. *Hei mihi* who is me.

Mihi is the Dative case govern'd of *hei*.

Q. Give an Example of an Interjection that requires an Accusative case.

A. *Heu stirpem inuisam*, O the hated stock.

Stirpem is the Accusative case governed of *heu*.

Q. Give an Example of an Interjection governing a Vocative case.

A. *Proh sancte Jupiter*, O holy Jupiter.

Jupiter is the Vocative Case governed of *prob.*

Q. *What other Case will prob have ?*

A. The same *Prob* will have an Accusative Case:
as, *Prob Deum atque hominum fidem*, O the faith
of the Gods and of Men,

Fidem is the Accusative Case governed of *Prob.*

THE

THE
EXAMPLES
OF THE
English Rules,

Grammatically Construed :

And the first Words, especially of the
N O U N S and V E R B S set down
in the Margin, referring to the

INDEX,

How to decline them.

Very necessary for all such as would
thoroughly T E A C H or L E A R N
that Second Part of the

Common Accidence.

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Lib. 1

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THE
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 OF THE
 English Rules,
 Grammatically Construed.

The first Concord.

a	A <i>Mas tu</i> , lovest thou?	a	<i>Amo</i>
	<i>Rex</i> doth the King	b	<i>Venit</i> come ne or no?
a	<i>Ama tu</i> , love thou.		
	<i>Ille</i> let him a <i>amato</i> love.	c	<i>Ego</i>
h	<i>Est</i> it is <i>meus liber</i> my Book.	d	<i>Cupio</i>
b	<i>Venit</i> there came <i>quidam</i> one ad to c me me.	e	<i>Placeo</i>
s	if d <i>cupis</i> thou desirest e <i>placere</i> to please f f <i>Magist</i>		
	<i>Magistro</i> the Master, g <i>utere</i> use thou <i>diligentia</i> g <i>Utor</i>		
	diligence, nec neither h <i>sis</i> be thou <i>tantus cessator</i> h <i>Sum</i>		
	so great a sluggard, ut as that i <i>indigeas</i> thou i <i>indigeo</i>		
	mayst need k <i>calcaribus</i> spurs.	k	<i>Calcar</i>
	<i>Præceptor</i> the Master l <i>legis</i> readeth, vero but l <i>Lego</i>		
m	vos ye n <i>negligitis</i> neglect.	m	<i>Tu</i>
	<i>Ego</i> I & tu thou h <i>sumus</i> are o in tuto in n <i>Negligo</i>		
	safeguard.	Tu o	<i>Tutus</i>

ppericlitator Tu thou & and pater (thy) father p periclitator
 q Accresco mini are in jeopardy.
 r Ira Pater (thy) father & and Praeceptor (thy)
 f Amor Master q accersunt send for te thee. r Ira the
 t Quis falling out amintuum of Lovers h est is redintegratio
 u Votum tio the renewing f amoris of love. Enim for t quid
 x Percutio what nisi but u vota prayers h supersunt remain.
 y Pectus x Percussit f she) struck y pectora (her) breasts
 z Fio quoque and also y pectus (her) breast z fiunt be-
 a Robur came a robora an Oak.
 cdiluculum b Surgere to rise diluculo betimes in the morning
 bSurgo d est is e saluberrimum a very wholesome thing.
 d Sum f Scire to know multum much, d est is g jucun-
 e Selubar diffima vita a most pleasant life.
 f Scio
 gjucundus

The Second Concord.

h Cerno
 i Incertus
 * Res
Certus amicus a sure friend h cernitur is tried
 in incerta * re in a doubtful matter.
 Homo a man armatus armed. Arger a field co-
 lendus to be tilled. Hic vir this man est is meus
 berus my Master.
 Rex the King & and Regina the Queen (d sunt
 k Beatus are) k beati blessed.

The Third Concord.

l Sapiom
 m Loquor
 n Paucus
 o Venio
 p Tempus
 q Qui r
VIR the Man l sapit is wile qui which m lo-
 quitur speaketh n pauca-few (words.)
 o Veni I eame in p tempore in time, b quod
 which d est is r primum the chiefeft somnium * re-
 rum of all things.
 Primus f Omnis.

Tu thou t *dormis* sleepest *multum* much, & and t *Dormio*
u potas drinkeſt ſæpe often, ambo q quæ both which u Poro
(things) d ſunt are x *inimica* hurtful y *corpori* to x *Inimicus*
the body. y *Corpus*

Gaudeo I am glad quod that in thou bene z va- z *Valco*
les art in good health. Gaudeo I am glad a te that a Tu

thou bene z *valere* art in good health. b *Abeo*

Jubeo I bid ut that thou b *abeas* go hence. c *Habeo*

Jubeo I bid a te that thou b *abire* go hence. d *Equus*

c *Habuit* he had d *equum* a horſe, & and mu- e *Mula*

lus a Mule f quos which g *vendidit* he ſold. f *Qui*

Imperium the rule & and *dignitas* the dignity g *Vendo*

f quæ which h *petiſti* thou haſt required. h *Peto*

Arcus the Bow & and i *calami* the arrows k ſunt i *Calamus*

are l *bona* good. *Arcus* the Bow & and i *calami* the k *Sum*

arrows f quæ which m *fregiſti* thou haſt broken. l *Bonus*

m *Frango*

The Caſe of the Relative.

E S T (he) is miſer wretched qui who n admi- n *Admiror*
ratur admireth o *nummos* money. o *Nummus*

Felix (he is) happy f quem whom p *aliena* q pe- p. *Altenus*
ricula other mens harms r *faciunt* do make f cau- q *periculum*
tum wary. r *Facio*

t Noli do not thou u *amare* love x *divitias* f *Cautus*
riches f quod which k eſt is y *sordidiſſimum* the t *Nolo*
baſeſt z *omnium* of all things. u *Amo*

Hei wo a *mibi* to me, *qualis* what one b erat x *Divitie*
was he ? b *Erat* he was *talis* ſuch a one, c *qualis* y *Sordidus*
as *nunquam* d *vidi* I never ſaw. z *Omnis*

e *Quibus* to whom t *voluſti* (thou) wouldſt a me a *Ego*
that I g *agere* ſhoul d give h *gratias* thanks, g *egi* b *Sum*
I have given (thanks) c *Qualis*

d *Video* e *Qui* f *Volo* g *Ago* h *Gratias*
e *Qui*-

- i Res a Quibus i rebus with what things adductus be-
 k Facio ing moved k fecisti hast thou done (it ?)
 l Narro e Quæ which things nunc now non b est there is
 m Video not locus l narrandi time to tell.
 n Locus m Vides thou seest in e quem n locum uote
 odeductus what pass res the matter b fit is o deducta brought.
 p Sentio p Senties thou shalt perceive qui vir what a fel-
 q Uter low l sum I am.
 r Existimo e Quarum i rerum of which things q utrum
 f Nescio whether velim I desire minus less, non possum I
 t Ille cannot facile easily r existimare esteem.
 u Incipio Ego I non l novi knew not t illam him e cujus
 x Hic x causa for whose sake u incipi thou beginnest
 y Omnia hoc this (matter.)
 z Do y Omnia all things z dabuntur shall be given
 * Tu * tibi thee a quibus of which b babes thou hast opus
 a Qui need.
 b Habeo a Cui whom utrum whether c procedam I should
 c Procedo go obviam to meet nondum d status (I) have
 d Statuo not yet determined.
 e Utor e Uttere use f viriute virtue, a qua than which
 f Virtus nihil nothing g est is h melius better.
 g Sum Quantus how great a man g erat was Julius
 i Imperator Cesar, a quoniam Imperatore who being General,
 k Romanus k Romani the Romans primum first l ingressi sunt
 l Ingredior entered into Britanniam Britain.
 n Occido b Habuit (he) had ferrum a knife a quo with
 o Sui which n occideris he would have slain o se him-
 p Appellor self.
 * Is Avis the bird a quæ which p appellatur is called
 q Dico passer a Sparrow, or avis the bird qui which
 r Parisiis p appellatur is called passer a Sparrow.
 g Estne is not * ea that Lutetia, quam which
 q Dico nos we q dicimus do call r Parisios Paris ? g Estne
 r Parisiis is not * ea that Lutetia, a quos which nos we
 q dicimus do call r Parisios Paris ?

Constru-

Construction of Nouns Substantives.

F *Acundia* the eloquence *f Ciceronis* of Cicero, *f Cicero*
Opus the work *t Virgilii* of Virgil. *Amator t Virgilius*
 a lover *u studiorum* of studies. *Dogma* the opi- *u Studium*
 nion *x Platonis* of Plato. *x Plato*

y Multa many things *z impediunt* have letted *y Multus*
 a me me. *b Pauca* a few things *c similia* like *d his* to *x Impedio*
 these, *e nonnulla* somethings *hujusmodi* of this sort. *a Ego*

f Multum g lucri much gain. *h Quantum i nego-* *b Paucus*
tis how much busines? *k id l operis* that work. *c Similis*

Puer a Boy *m bona n indole* of good towardness; *d Hic*
 or *puer* a boy *m bona o indolis* of a good toward- *e Noullus*
 ness; *Puer* a child *m boni o ingenii* of a good wit, *f Multus*
 or *puer* a child *m bono o ingenio* of a good wit. *g Lucrum*

Opus est p mihi I have need *q tuo r judicio* of *h Quantum*
 thy judgment. *Usus f est t filio* my son bath need *i Negorium*
viginti u minis of twenty pound.

k Is l Opus m Bonus n Indoles o Ingenium p Ego q Tuus
r Judicium f Sum t Filius u Mina.

Construction of Adjectives.

The Genitive Case.

C *Cupidus* covetous *x auri* of gold. *Peritus ex-* *x Aurum*
pert y belli of war. *Ignarus* ignorant *x om-* *y Bellum*
nium of all things. *Fidens* bold *a animi* of cou- *z Omnis*
 rage. *Dubius* doubtful *b mentis* of mind. *Memor b Mens*
 mindful *c prateriti* of that which is past. *Reus cprateris*
 accused *d furti* of theft. *d Furtum*

Aliquis some one *e nostrum* of us. *Primus* the *e Ego*
 first *f omnium* of all. *g Qui*

g Cujus fundus whose ground *h est* is it; *i Vi-* *h Sum*
cini a Neighbour's. *Quid i Vicinus*

k *Ago* *Quid* k *agitur* what is done in *ludo* m *litera-*
 l *Ludus* rio in the School? *Studetur* it is studied, that is,
*Literari*⁹ the Boys ply their Books.
 n *Cujus* n *Cuja sententia* whose saying h *est* is it? o *Ci-*
 o *Cicero* ceronis Cicero's. p *Quanti* for how much q *emisti*
 p *Quantus* hast thou brought *librum* the book? f *Parvo* for a
 q *Emo* little.
 r *Liber* t *Cujus* whose h *est* is *domus* the House? non
 f *Parvus* u *vestra* not yours, sed but x *nostra* ours.
 t *Quis* y *Sinistra* the left h *est* is *mollior* the softer z au-
 u *Vester* rium of the Ears.
 x *Noster* Cicero (is) a *eloquentissimus* the eloquentest b
 y *Sinister* oratorum of the Orators.
 z *Auris* c *Frigidior* more cold d *glacie* than ice.
 a *El quens* e *Doctior* better learned f *multo* by much.
 b *Orator* g *Altior* higher h *uno* i *pede* by one foot.
 c *Frigidus* d *Glacies* e *Doctus* f *Multus* g *Altus* h *Unus* i *Pes*

The Dative Case.

k *Corpus* L *Abor* labour *est* is *utilis* profitable *corpori* to
 l *Heclor* the body. *Equalis* equal l *Heclori* to He-
 m *Bellum* tor. *Idoneus* fit m *bello* for War. *Jucundus* plea-
 n *Omnis* sant n *omnibus* to all persons. *Supplex* suppliant
 o *Parents* o *parenti* to his Parent.
 p *Ego* *Proprium* proper p *mibi* to me.
 q *Hostis* *Flebilis* or *flend*⁹ to be lamented n *omnibus* of
 all men. *Formidabilis* or *formidandus* to be feared
 q *hosti* of his Enemy.

The Accusative Case.

r *Altus* T *Turris* a Tower r *alta* high centum i *pedes* an
 l *Latus* hundred foot. *Arbor* a tree f *lata* broad tres
 t *digitos*

three fingers. *Liber* a book *crassus* thick *tres* u *pol-* u *Pollex*
lices or *x tribus* u *pollicibus* three inches. *x Tres*

The Ablative Case.

A *Bundans* abounding y *copiis* in wealth. z *Crura* y *Copia*
 thighs a *plena* laden b *thymo* with thyme. z *Crus*
Vacuu void *ira*, *ira* or *ab ira* of anger. *Nulla* *epi-* a *Plenus*
sola no letter *inanis* void c *aliqua* d *re* of some b *Thymus*
 matter. *Disissimus* very rich e *agri* in ground. f *Om-* c *Aliquis*
nia all places g *sunt* are a *plena* full h *stultorum* of d *Res*
 Fools. *Quis* who *nesi* but *inops* (one that is) empty e *Ager*
mentis of understanding k *respuat* would refuse f *Omnis*
aurum gold l *oblatum* being offered? *Integer* (a g *Sum*
 man that is) upright *vita* of life, *que* and *purus* h *Stultus*
 clear from m *sceleris* wickedness, *non* n *eget* need- i *Mens*
 th not o *jaculis* the darts *Mauri* of the Moors, k *Respuo*
 nec nor p *arcu* the bow. *Expers* void f *omnium* of l *Oblatus*
 all things. *Corpus* a body *inane* void of *animi* a Soul. m *Scelus*
Dignus worthy q *honore* of honour. *Captus* depri- n *Egeo*
 ed r *oculis* of eyes. *Præditus* endued s *virtute* with o *jaculum*
 vertue. *Contentus* content t *paucis* with few things. p *Arcus*
Dignus worthy u *laudari* to be praised. *Concen-* q *Honor*
 us content x *vivere* to live in y *pax* in peace. r *Oculus*
 s *Virtus* t *Pausus* u *Laudor* x *Vivo* y *Pax*;

Construction of the Pronoun.

D *Ars* part z *tui* of thee. *Amor* the love a *mei* of z *Tu*
 me. *Ars* b *tua* thy Art. *Imago* b *tua* thy Image. a *Ego*
Nemo none z *vestrum* of you: *Aliquis* some one b *Taus*
nostrum of us. c *Major* the bigger z *vestrum* of c *Magnus*
 ou. c *Maximus* d *natu* the eldest a *nostrum* of us. d *Natus*
 K Con-

Construction of a Verb; and first with a Nominative Case.

f Sum
g Malus
h Fio
i Vocor
k Salutor
l Tu
m Dives
n Habeor
o Dormio
p Cubo
q Somnio
r Studeo
s Quisquam
t Meo
u Currrens
x mandens
y Epistola
z Assuesco
a Bibo

Fama Fame *fest* is g *malum* an evil thing. *Malus* an evil person *cultura* by good ordering *h fit* is made *bonus* good. *Cræsus i vocatur* is called *dives* rich. *Horatius* Horace *k salutatur* is saluted *Pœta* Poet. *Malo* I had rather *l re* that thou *esse* wert m *divitem* rich *quàm* than n *haberi* accounted. *Incedo* I go *claudus* lame. *Petrus* Peter o *dormit* sleepeth *securus* secure. Tu thou p *cubas* liest down *supinus* having thy face upward. q *Somnias* thou dreamest *vigilans* waking. r *Studeo* study thou *stans* standing. *Non decet* it doth not become *s quengquam* any man t *meiere* to pils u *currentem* running aut or x *mandentem* eating. *Loquor* I speak *frequens* often.

Taceo I hold my tongue *multus* much. *Scribo* I write y *Epistolas* letters *rarissimus* very seldom. Ne z *assuescas* accustom not (thy self) a *bibere* to drink *vinum* wine *jejunus* fasting.

The Genitive Case.

b Sum
c Pater
d Inspiciens
e Dico
f Puto
g Exara
h Dementia

Hæc *vestis* this garment b *est* is c *patris* my Father. b *Est* it is the property d *insipientis* of a fool *dicere* to say non f *putaram* I had not thought. b *Est* it is the point g *extrema* h *dementia* of extreme madnels i *discere* to learn k *dediscenda* (things that are) to be unlearn'd. b *Est* it is the duty l *orans* h *Dementia* i *Disco* k *Dediscendus* l *Orans*.

of one praying in *cogitare* to think of *nihil* nothing in *Cogitans*
nisi but in *caelestia* heavenly things.

Hic codex this book best is *meus* mine. *Hac domus* this house best is *vestra* yours. Non best it is o *Mentior*
 not *meum* my property o *mentiri* to lye. b Est it p *Noster*
 is p *nostrum* our part non q *inferre* not to offer q *Infero*
 r *injuria* wrong. b Est it is s *euum* thy duty t *patis* r *Injuria*
 to suffer u *omnia* all things *juxta* alike. f *Tuns*

Probitas honesty x *ducitur* is reckoned y *parvi* t *Patiior*
 little worth. *Nobilitas* Nobility z *penditur* is esteem- u *Omnis*
 ed a *maximi* very much worth. *Hic* this man b al- x *Duco*
ligat chargeth c se himself d *furti vel furto* of y *Parvus*
 theft. e *Admonuit* he advised me f *errati vel er-* z *Pendor*
rato of (my) mistake g *Damnatus est* he is con- a *Magnus*
 demned de h *pecuniis* i *repetundis* of money un- b *Adigo*
 justly taken. c *Sui*

k *Satagit* he hath enough to do l *suarum* in re- d *Furtum*
rum of his own businels. *Deus* O God n *miserere* e *Admoneo*
 have merrey o *mei* on me. f *Erratum*

Obliviscor I forget p *carminis* the song. g *Damno*

Recordor I call to mind q *pueritiam* my child- h *Pecunia*
 hood. *Obliviscor* I forget r *lectionem* my Lesson. i *Repetun-*
Memini I remember s *tui vel te* thee. *Memini* I de
 make mention de s *te* of thee. *Egeo* or *Indigeo* I k *Satago*
 have need s *tui vel te* of thee. *Potior* I conquer l *Suus*
urbis the City. *Potior* I obtain u *voto* my desire. m *Res*
 n *Misereor*

o *Ego* p *Carmen* q *Pueritia* r *Lectio* f *Tui* t *Urbs* u *Vorum*.

The Dative Case.

x Omnis
y Hic
c Tu
z Sum

NON dormio I sleep not x *omnibus* to all men.
Habeo I have it y *huic* for this man, non not
c *tibi* for thee.

Non z est * *mibi* I have not *argentum* money. Scio
I know non z esse c *tibi* thou hast not *argentum*
money.

Sum I am *praesidio* a safeguard c *tibi* to thee.
Hec res this thing z est is *voluptati* a pleasure
* *mibi* to me.

• Ego
a Pignus
b Vitium
c Tu
d Duco
e Laus

Do I give *vestem* (my) garment c *tibi* to thee
a *pignori* for a pawn. Verto I impute *hoc* this b *vitio*
for a fault c *tibi* to thee. Tu thou d *ducis* judgest
hoc this e *laudi* a commendation c *tibi* to thee.

The Accusative Case.

f Facio
g Prom-
ptus
h Ludifi-
cor
i Vir

USUS use f *facit* makes (men) g *promptos* ready.
Famine women h *ludificantur* do betool i *vi-*
ros men. k *Largitur* he freely bestoweth l *pecuni-*
am money.

m *Dormis* thou sleepest n *somnum* the sleep o *En-*
dymionis of Endymion. Gaudeo I rejoyce *gaudium*
a joy. Vivo I live p *vitam* a life. Rogo I ask te thee
l *Pecunia* p *pecuniam* money. Doceo I teach te thee r *litteras*
m *Dormio* Letters. s *Quod* which exhortor I exhort c te thee
n *Somnus* jamdudum now a great while. Exuo I put off
o *Endy-* t *gladium* my sword u me from me.
mion p *Vita* q *Pecunia* r *Litterae* s *Qui* t *Gladius* u *Ego*.

The

The Ablative Case.

x **F**erit he striketh y *eum* him z *gladio* with a sword. Taceo I hold my tongue a *metu* for fear. b *Egit* he handled c *causam* the cause d *summa eloquentia* with exceeding great eloquence.

e *Vendidi* I sold (it) f *auro* for gold. g *Emptus sum* I am bought h *argento* for money. i *Quanti* for how much k *mercatus es* hast thou bought l *hunc equum* this Horse? Cerse truly n *pluris* for more quam than o *vellem* I would.

p *Affluis* thou aboundest q *opibus* in wealth.

r *Cares* thou wantest s *virtute* vertue. Expleo I fill t *te* thee u *fabulis* with Tales. x *Spoliavit* he plundered y *me* me bonis z *omnibus* of all my goods. a *Oneras* thou overchargest b *stomachum* thy stomach c *cibo* with meat. d *Levabo* I I will ease t *te* thee f *hoc* g *onere* of this burden.

h *Accepit* he received i *litteras* a Letter à k *Petro* from Peter. l *Audivi* I heard ex m *nuncio* by the Messenger n *Distat* he is distant longe a great way ò o *nobis* from us. p *Eripui* I have delivered e *te* thee è q *malis* from evils. r *Subtraxit* he plucked s *cingulum* (my) girdle o *mibi* from me. p *Eripuit* he took t *vitam* his life a *illi* from him.

Præfero I prefer *hunc* this man x *multis* y *gradibus* by many degrees.

z *Superat* he is beyond u *illum* him a paulo b *intervallo* a little space.

b *Stomachus* c *Cibus* d *Levo* e *Tu* f *Hic* g *Onus* h *Accipio* i *Litteræ* k *Petrus* l *Audio* m *Nuncius* n *Disto* o *Ego* p *Eripio* q *Malum* r *Subtrabo* s *Cingulus* t *Vita* u *Ille* x *Multa* y *Gradus* z *Supero* a *Paulus* b *Intervallum*.

c Rex
d Venio
e Hostis
f Fugio
g Ego
h Dux
i Vinco
k Sum.

c Rege the King d *veniente* coming e *hostes* the enemies f *fugerunt* fled. g Me h *duce* I being Captain i *vinces* thou shalt overcome.

c Rege the King d *veniente* coming, *id est*, that is, dum whilst Rex the King d *venires* came. Me h *duce* I being Captain *id est*, that is, si if ego I k *fuero* shall be *dux* Captain.

Constructions of Verbs Passive.

l Legor
m Petor
n Peto

V *Irgilius* Virgil l *legitur* is read a g me of me. Fama let fame m *petatur* be sought for tibi by thee. Ego lego I read *Virgilium* Virgil. Tu thou n *petas* mayest seek for *famam* Fame

Gerunds.

Scribo
Litera
Consulo
Tu
Audio
Poeta
Viso
Eo
Faculor
Bello
Ambulo
Adipiscor
Gloria
Do
Sublevo

O *Tium* leisure o *scribendi* of writing p *litteras* letters. Ad q *consulendum* to consult r tibi for thee. s *Auditum* to hear t *Poetas* Poets.

Cupidus desirous u *visendi* to see. Certus resolved x *eundi* to go Peritus skilful y *jaculandi* of darting. Gnarus expert z *bellandi* in making War.

Sum I am *defessus* weary a *ambulando* with walking. Caesar b *adeptus est* hath got c *gloriam* glory d *dando* by giving, e *sublevando* by relieving, f *ignoscendo* by pardoning. g *Consumunt* they spend h *hunc* i *totum* k *diem* this whole day in l *apparando* in getting ready.

m *Deterrens* they affright a n *bibendo* from drinking, ab r *amando* from loving. p *Cogitat* he thinketh de q *edendo* of eating. Ratio the manner

ignosco g *Consumo* h *Hic* i *Totus* k *Dies* l *Apparo* m *Deter-*
o n *Bibo* o *Amo* p *Cogito* q *Edo*. r *scri-*

r *scribendi* of writing f *est* is t *conjuncta* joined r *Scribo*
 cum u *loquendo* with speaking. *Veror* I am afraid f *Sum*
 ut *dies satis* f *sit* that a day may not be enough x t *Conjun-*
mibi for me ad *agendum* to do my business. Ad *hu-*
ycapiendum to take z *hostes* the enemies. Ob (vel) u *Loquor*
 propter a *redimendum* to redeem b *captivos* the x *Ego*
 Prisoners. Inter c *comandum* at supper while. Ante y *Capio*
 d *damnandum* before they be condemned. e Ab- z *Hostis*
eundum est f *mibi* I must go hence. a *Redimo*
 b *Captivos* c *Ceno* d *Damno* e *Ab eo* f *Ego*.

Supines.

E O I go g *cubitus* to lie down. h *Amici* friends g *Cubo*
 i *admissi* being admitted s *pectatum* to see, h *Amicus*
 k *teneatis* can ye forbear l *risum* laughter? i *Admissus*
 m *Facile* easie n *factu* to be done, m *facile* easie k *Teneo*
 o *fieri* to be done. p *Turpe* dishonest q *dictu* to l *Risus*
 be spoken, n *turpe* dishonest r *dicti* to be spoken. m *Facilis*
 n *Facio* o *Fio* p *Turpis* q *Dico* r *Dicor*.

Time.

f *Vigilas* thou watchest t *nocte* in the night. f *Vigilo*
 u *Dormis* thou sleepest x *luce* in the day. t *Nox*
Sexaginta y *annos* natus threescore years old. z *Ster-* u *Dormio*
 is thou snorest a *totam* b *hiemem* all the winter. x *Lux*
 y *Annus* z *Sterto* a *Torus* b *Hiems*.

Space and Place.

N E e *discesseris* depart thou not d *pedem* a foot c *Discedo*
hinc hence. d *Pes*.

A Place.

Venio
 f Gallia
 g Italia
 h Urbs
 i Vivo
 k Londi-
 num
 l Studeo
 m Oxonia
 n Procum-
 bo
 o Humus
 p Enutrio
 q Militia
 r Otiosus
 s Domus
 t Bellum
 u Milito
 x Cartha-
 go
 y Nascor
 z Athenae
 a Educor
 diminui h

Vivo I live in *Anglia* in England. e *Veni* I came
 per f *Galliam* by France in g *Italiam* into
Italy. Proficiscor I go a Journey ex h *urbe* out of
 the City.

i *Vixit* he liveth k *Londini* at London. l *Studuit*
 he studied m *Oxonia* at Oxford.

Bos the Oxe n *procumbit* lieth o *humis* on the
 ground. p *Enutritus est* he was brought up q *mili-
 taria* in warfare. *Vivitis* ye live r *otiosi* idle s *domi-
 ni* at home que and t *belli* in war.

u *Militavit* he was a Soldier x *Carthagini* or
Carthagine at Carthage. y *Natus est* he was born
 z *Athenis* at Athens.

a *Educatus est* he was brought up b *ruri* or *rure*
 in the Country. Eo I go c *Romam* to Rome. *Confero*
 I betake d *me* my self e *domum* home. *Recipio me*
 I betake me again *rur* into the Country. f *Discessit*
 he departed g *Londino* from London. h *Profectus*
est he went a journey g *Londino* (vel per *Londinum*)
 by London i *Cantabrigiam* to Cambridge. k *Abiit*
 he went *domo* from home. l *Reversus est* he is re-
 turned b *rure* from the Country.

b *Rus* c *Roma* d *Ego* e *Domus* f *Discedo* g *Lon-
 donem* h *Proficiscor* i *Cantabrigiam* k *Ab eo* l *Revertor*.

Impersonals.

m Sum
 n Aliquis
 o Tu
 p Omnis
 q Age

Oportet there must m *esse* be n *aliquem* some-
 body. Oportet me I must, licet o *tibi* thou
 mayst. Interest it concerneth p *omnium* all men
 q *agere* to deal recte rightly.

Referat

Refert it concerneth *r te* thee *f nosse* to have *r Tu*
known *t teipsum* thy self. *f Nosco*

Panitet it repenteth *u nosmet* us *d nostri* of *t Tuipse*
our selves. *u Egomet*

Tedet it irketh *d me* me *x civitatis* of the City. *x Civitas*

Puder it ashameth *me* me *y negligentia* of my *y Negli-*
negligence. Misereet it pitieth *me* me *o tui* for *gentia*
thee. Miserefcit it begins to pity *d me* me *a illo-* *a Ille*
rum of them. *b Parcor*

b Parcat *ur c sumptus* let cost be spared, *d Par-* *c Sumptus*
camus let us spare *e pecunia* money. Benefic it is *d Parco*
done well *f multis* to many *a g Principe* by the *e Pecunia*
Prince. *f Multus*

Certatur (*ab illis*) they strive *h maxima* *i vi* *g Princeps*
with a very great force. *h Magnus*

k Posita *l est* she is put *in m ignem* into the *i Vis*
fire. Fletur they wept. *k Positus*

l Sum
m Ignis

A Participle.

FRUITURUS like to enjoy *n amicis* (his) friends. *n Amicis*
CONSULENS consulting *o tibi* for thee. Diligen- *o Tu*
DUS to be beloved *ab p omnibus* of all. Appetens *p Omnis*
greedy *q vins* of wine. *q Vinum*

Indoctus untaught. Innocens innocent.

Amans loving, amantior more loving, aman-
tissimus most loving.

Homo a man laudatus laudable. Puer a Boy a-
mandus (*id est*) that is, *r amari dignus* worthy to *r Amor*
be loved.

Fugitans avoiding *f litium* suits. Indoctus un- *f Lix*
skilful *t pile* at ball. Cupientissimus most desirous *t Pila*
tui of thee. Abundans abounding *u lactis* with *u Lac*
milk.

Exosus hating *x sevitiam* cruelty. Pertasus *x Sevitia*
weary of *y vitam* life. *The y l ita*

The Adverb.

M *Ultum* z *lucri* much gain. *Tunc* a *temporis* at that time. *Ubique* b *gentium* every where. * *Venit* he came *obviam* to meet c *illi* him. d *Canit* he singeth *similiter* like *huic* this man. f *Surgendum* we must rise *tempori* in time. g *Cubandum* we must go to bed *vesperi* in the evening. h *Laborandum* we must work *luci* by day. k *Propius* nearer i *urbem* the City. k *Proxime* very near *castra* the Tents.

z *Lucrum*
a *Tempus*
b *Gens*
c *Venio*
d *Canit*
e *Hic*
f *Surgo*
g *Cubo*
h *Laboro* i *Urbs* k *Prope*.

The Conjunction.

X *Enophon* & and *Plato* I *fuere* have been m *a-*
m *Equalis* *quales* equal. n *Studui* I have studied o *Ro-*
n *Studeo* *ma* at Rome & and p *Athenis* at Athens. I *Est* it
o *Roma* is *meus liber* my Book & and q *fratris* my Bro-
p *Athene* thers. r *Emi* I bought s *fundum* a ground *centum*
q *Frater* t *nummis* for an hundred pieces & and u *pluris*
r *Emo* more.

f *Fundus* *Petrus* Peter & and *Johannes* John x *precaban-*
t *Nummus* tur did pray & and y *docebant* did teach. *Gratia*
u *Plus* thanks & both z *habetur* is given & and a *refere-*
x *Precor* tur shall be given b *tibi* to thee a c *me* by me.
y *Patens* z *Habeor* a *Referor* b *Tu* c *Ego*.

The Preposition.

H *Abeo* I have b *te* thee d *loco* (i. in *loco*) instead
d *Locus* e *Parentis* of a Parent. *Exeo* I go out of
e *Parentis* f *Domo*

f domo the house. Prætereo I pass by b te thee f Domus
g insalutatum unsaluted. Adeo I go to templum g Insalu-
the Church. tatus

The Interjection.

○ Festus dies O the jovial day h hominis of a h Homo
Man! Hei wo c miki to me. * Invisus
Heu alas * invisam i stirpem the hated Rock! i Stirps
Prob oh! k sancte Jupiter holy Jupiter. Prob oh! k Sanctus
l fidem the faith m Deum of the Gods & and h ho- l Fides
minum of Men! m Dii

A N



An INDEX or TABLE of all
the Words that are in the Exam-
ples of the English Rules shewing
what Parts of Speech they are,
and how they are declined.

A

A

A From, Prep.

Ab, from, Prep.

Abeo, *is*, *ivi*, *ire*, *itum*, to go away, V. N. 4. c.

Abundans, *antis*, c. 3. abounding, Part.

Accerso, *is*, *sivi*, *sere*, *situm*, to fend for, V. A. 3. c.

Accipio, *is*, *cepi*, *cipere*, *ceptum*, to take, V. A. 3. c.

Ad, to, Prep.

Adductus, *a*, *um*, moved, Part.

Adipiscor, *eris* *vel* *ere*, *eptus sum* *vel* *fui*, *adipisci*,
to get, V. D. 3. c.

Admiror, *avis* *vel* *are*, *atus sum* *vel* *fui*, *ari*, to
wonder at, or admire, V. D. 1. c.

Admissus, *a*, *um*, admitted, Part.

Admoneo, *es*, *ui*, *ere*, *itum*, to admonish, V. A. 2. c.

Aequalis, *le*, c. 3. equal, N. Adj.

Affluo, *is*, *xi*, *uere*, *xum*, to overflow, V. N. 3. c.

Ager, *gri*, m. g. a field, N. S. 2. d.

Agitur, *agebatur*, *actum est*, it is done, V. Imp. 3. c.

Alienus, *a*, *um*, of another, N. Adj.

Alligo, *as*, *avi*, *are*, *atum*, to charge, V. A. 1. c.

Aliquis, *qua*, *quid*, some body, Pron.

Alius

I N D E X.

- Altus, a, um*, high, N. Adj. P.
Altior, ius, c. 3. higher, N. Adj. C.
Altissimus, a, um, very high, N. Adj. S.
Amandus, a, um, to be loved, Part.
Amans, tis, c. 3. loving, N. Adj. P.
Amantior, ius, c. 3. more loving, N. Adj. C.
Amantissimus, a, um, very loving, N. Adj. S.
Amator, oris, m. g. a Lover, N. S. 3. d.
Ambo, a, o, Plur. both, N. Adj.
Ambulo, as, avi, are, atum, to walk, V. N. 1. c.
Amicus, ci, m. g. a Friend, N. S. 2. d.
Amo, as, avi, are, atum, to love, V. A. 1. c.
Amator, oris, m. g. the lover, N. S. 3. d.
Anglia, a, f. g. England, N. S. P. 1. d.
Anima, a, f. g. a Soul, N. S. 1. d.
Animus, mi, m. g. the mind, N. S. 2. d.
Annus, i, m. g. a year, N. S. 2. d.
Ante, before, Prep.
Apparo, as, avi, are, atum, to prepare, V. A. 1. c.
Appellor, aris vel are, atus sum, ars, to be called,
 V. P. 1. c.
Appetens, tis, c. 3. desirous, N. Adj.
Arbor, oris, f. g. a tree, N. S. 3. d.
Arcus, cus, m. g. a Bow, N. S. 4. d.
Argentum, ti, n. g. silver, N. S. 2. d.
Armatus, a, um, armed, Part.
Ars, artis, f. g. skill, N. S. 3. d.
Affueſco, ſcis, ſuevi, & ſuetus ſum vel fui, ſcero,
 ſuetum, to accuſtom, V. N. 3. c.
Athenæ, arum, Plur. f. g. Athens, N. S. P. 1. d.
Audio, is, iui, ire, itum, to hear, V. A. 4. c.
Avis, is, f. g. a Bird, N. S. 3. d.
Auris, is, f. g. an Ear, N. S. 3. d.
Aurum, i, gold, n. g. N. S. 2. d.
Aut, or, Conjunct. Disjunctive.

Beatus,

INDEX.

B

B

B*eat*us, *a, um*, Blessed, N. Adj.

Bellum, *is*, n. g. N. S. 2. d.

Bene, well, Adv. of quality.

Benefit, *fi*ebat, *factum est*, &c. it is done well,
V. Imp. irreg. N. p.

Bibo, *is*, *bibi*, *ere*, *itum*, to drink, V. N. 3. c.

Bonus, *a, um*, good, N. Adj. p.

Melior, *us*, c. 3. better, N. Adj. e.

Optimus, *a, um*, best, N. Adj. f.

Bos, *bovis*, c. 2. an Oxe, N. S. 3. d.

Britannia, *a*, f. g. Britain, N. S. 1. d.

C

C

C*æsar*, *aris*, m. g. Cæsar, N. S. p. 3. d.

Calamus, *i*, m. g. an arrow, N. S. 2. d.

Calcar, *aris*, n. g. a spur, N. S. 3. d.

Cano, *is*, *ceci*ni, *ere*, *tum*, to sing, V. N. 3. c.

Cantabrigia, *a*, f. g. Cambridge, N. S. p. 1. d.

Capio, *is*, *cepi*, *capere*, *captum*, to take, V. A. 3. c.

Captivus, *vi*, m. g. a Prisoner, N. S. 2. d.

Carmen, *inis*, n. g. a song, N. S. 3. d.

Careo, *es*, *ui*, & *cassus sum*, *carere*, *cassum*, &
caritum, to want, V. N. 2. c.

Carthago, *inis*, f. g. Carthage, N. S. P. 3. d.

Castra, *orum*, n. g. Pl. Tents, N. S. 2. d.

Causa, *a*, f. g. a cause, N. S. 1. d.

Cautus, *a, um*, wary, N. Adj.

Centum, Pl. c. 3. an hundred, N. Adj. indecl.

Cernor, *eris* *vel ere*, *visus sum*, *cerni*, to be seen,
V. P. 3. c.

Certatur, *abatur*, *atum est*, &c. it is striven, V. N.
Imperfect. 1. c.

Certe, surely, adv. of affirming.

Certus, *a, um*, sure, N. Adj.

Cessator,

Cess
Cibi
Cic
Cin
Civ
Clan
Cod
Cal
Can
Cog
Cole
Con
Con
Conj
Conj
Conj
Conj
Cop
Cor
Cra
Cra
Crus
Cub
Cuju
Cult
Cup
Cup
Cup
Curr

D
co
Deco

I N D E X.

Cassator, oris, m. g. a sluggard, N. S. 3. d.
Cibus, bi, m. g. food, N. S. 2. d.
Cicero, onis, m. g. Cicero, N. S. P. 3. d.
Cingulus, i, m. g. a Girdle, N. S. 2. d.
Civitas, atis, f. g. a City, N. S. 3. d.
Claudus, a, um, lame, N. Adj.
Codex, icis, m. g. a Book, N. S. 3. d.
Cœlestis, ste, c. 3. heavenly, N. Adj.
Ceno, as, avi & atus sum, are, atum, to sup, V. N. 1. c.
Cogito, as, avi, are, atum, to think, V. N. 1. c.
Colendus, a, um, to be tilled, Part.
Confero, fers, tuli, latum, to go, V. A. irreg.
Conjunctus, a, um, joined, Part.
Consulo, is, iis, lere, sultum, to consult, V. A. 3. c.
Consulens, tis, c. 3. consulting, Part.
Consumo, is, sumpsi, ere, sumptum, to spend, V. A. 3. c.
Contentus, a, um, content, N. A.
Copia, æ, t. g. plenty, N. S. 1. d.
Corpus, oris, n. g. a body, N. S. 3. d.
Crassus, a, um, thick, N. Adj.
Cræsus, i, m. g. Cræsus, N. S. P. 2. d.
Crus, cruris, n. g. a thigh, N. S. 3. d.
Cubo, as, ui, are, itum, to lie down, V. N. 1. c.
Cujus, a, um, whose, Pron.
Cultura, æ, f. g. ordering, N. S. 1. d.
Cupidus, a, um, desirous, N. Adj.
Cupientiissimus, a, um, most desirous, N. Adj.
Cupio, is, iui, ire, itum, to desire, V. N.
Currens, tis, c. 3. running, Part.

D

D

D *Anno, as, avi, are, atum*, to condemn, V. A. 1. c.
Damnor, aris vel are, atus sum, aris, to be
 condemned, V. P. 1. c.
Decet, decobat, decuit, &c. it becometh, V. Imp. 3. c.

Dedi

HUR

INDEX.

- Dediscendus, a, um*, to be unlearned, Part.
Deductus, a, um, led, Part.
Defessus, a, um, weary, Part.
Dementia, æ, f. g. madness, N. S. 1. d.
Deterreo, es, ui. ere, itum, to affright, V. A. 2. c.
Deus, i, m. g. God, N. S. 2. d.
Dico, is, xi, ere, ctum, V. A. 3. c.
Dicor, eris vel ere, ctus sum, dici, to be said, V. P. 3. c.
Dies, diei, d. g. a day, N. S. 5. d.
Dignitas, atis, f. g. dignity, N. p. 3. d.
Dignus, a, um, worthy, N. Adj.
Dii, deorum, Plur. Gods, N. S. irreg. 2. d.
Diligentia, æ, f. g. diligence, N. S. 1. d.
Diligendus, a, um, to be beloved, Part.
Diluculo, early, by break of day, Adv. of time.
Dix, itis, c. 3. rich, N. Adj. P.
Ditior, ius, c. 3. more rich, N. Adj. C.
Ditissimus, a, um, most rich, N. Adj. S.
Discedo, is, cessi, ere, cessum, to depart, V. N. 3. c.
Disco, scis, didici, discere, to learn, V. N. 3. c.
Disso, as, stiti, are, stitum, to differ, V. N. 1. c.
Dives, itis, c. 2. rich, N. Adj.
Divitiæ, arum, f. g. riches, N. S. 1. d.
Do, das, dedi, dare, datum, to give, V. A. 1. c.
dare vel dare, datum, to be given, V. P. 1. c.
Doceo, es, ui, ere, doctum, to teach, V. A. 2. c.
Doctus, a, um, learned, N. A. P.
Doctior, ius, c. 3. more learned, N. A. C.
Doctissimus, a, um, most learned, N. Adj. S.
Dogma, atis, n. g. an Opinion, N. S. 3. d.
Domus, mi, vel mus, f. g. a house, N. S. 2. & 4. d.
Dormio, is, iei, ire, itum, to sleep, V. N. 4. c.
Dubius, a, um, doubtful, N. Adj.
Duco, is, xi, ere, ctum, to lead, V. A. 3. c.
Ducor, eris vel ere, ctus sum, duci, V. P. 3. c.
Dux, ducis, c. 2. a Captain, N. S. 3. d.

INDEX.

E

E

E Do, *edū, vel es, edi, edere, vel esse, esum vel estum*, to eat, V. N. irreg. 3. c.

Educor, aris vel are, educatus sum, ari, to be brought up, V. P. 1. c.

Egeo, es, ui, ere, to need, V. N. 2.

Ego, mei, I, Pron.

Eloquens, tis, c. 3. eloquent, N. Adj. P.

Eloquentior, ius, c. 3. more eloquent, N. Adj. C.

Eloquentissimus, a, um, very eloquent, S.

Eloquentia, e, f. g. eloquence, N. S. 1. d.

Emo, is, mi, ere, emptum, to buy, V. A. 3. e.

Emor, eris vel ere, emptus sum, emi, to be bought, V. P. 3. c.

Endymion, onis, m. g. Endymion, N. S. P. 3. d.

Enim, for, Conjunct. Causal.

Enutrior, iris vel ire, itus sum vel fui, iri, to be brought up, V. P. 4. c.

Eo, ū, iui, ire, itum, to go, V. N. 4. c.

Epistola, e, f. g. a Letter, N. S. d.

Equus, qui, m. g. a Horse, N. S. 2. d.

Eripio, is, ui, ere, reptum, to take away, V. A. 3. c.

Erragum, ti, n. g. a mistake, N. S. 2. d.

Et, and, Conjunct. Copul.

Exeo, is, iui, ire, itum, to go out, V. N. 4. c.

Exhortor, aris vel are, atus sum, ari, to exhort, V. D. 1. c.

Existimo, as, avi, are, atum, to exhort, V. A. 1. c.

Exosus, a, um, hated, Part.

Expers, tis, c. 3. void, N. Adj.

Expleo, es, evi, ere, pletum, to fill, V. N. 2. e.

Extra, without, Prep.

Exterior, ius, c. 3. more outerly, N. Adj. c.

Extremus, a, um, the utmost, Adj. f.

Offendo, is, ere, utum, to put off, V. A. 3. c.

L

Rebula

I N D E X.

F

F

- F** *Abula, æ, f. g. a Tale, N. S. 1. d.*
Facilis, le, c. 3. easie, N. Adj.
Facile, eatie, Adv. of quality.
Facio, is, feci, facere, factum, to do, V. A. 3. c.
Facundia, æ, f. g. eloquence, N. S. 1. d.
Fama, æ, f. g. Fame, N. S. 1. d.
Felix, isis, c. 3. happy, N. A. 3. d.
Femina, æ, f. g. a Woman, N. S. 1. d.
Ferio, is, percussit, percussum, to strike, V. A. 3. c.
Ferrum, ri, n. g. a sword, N. S. 2. d.
Festus, a, um, jovial. N. Adj.
Fidens, tis, c. 3. bold, N. Adj.
Fides, ei, f. g. Faith, N. S. 5. d.
Filius, ii, m. g. a Son, N. S. 2. d.
Fio, fis, factus sum fieri, to be made, or done, V. N. P.
Flebilis, le, c. 3. to be lamented, N. Adj.
Flendus, a, um, to be lamented, N. Adj.
Fletur, flebatur, fletum est, &c. V. Imperf. 2. c.
Formidabilis, le, c. 3. to be feared, Part. 1. c.
Formidandus, a, um, to be feared. N. Adj.
Frango, is, fregi, frangere, fractum, to break, V. A. 3. c.
Frater, tris, m. g. a Brother, N. S. 3. d.
Frequens, tis, c. 3. often, N. Adj.
Frigidus, a, um, cold, N. Adj.
Fructurus, a, um, to enjoy, Part. 3. c.
Fugio, is, gi, ere, itum, to avoid, V. N. 3. c.
Fugitans, tis, c. 3. avoiding, Part.
Fundus, di, m. g. ground, N. S. 2. d.
Furtum, ti, n. g. theft, N. S. 2. d.

G

G

- G** *Allia, æ, f. g. France, N. S. 1. d.*
Gaudeo, es, gavisus sum, ere, to rejoice, V. N. P. 2. c.
Gaudium

I N D E X

Gaudium, *is*, n. g. joy, N. S. 2. d.
Gens, *tis*, f. g. a Nation, N. S. 3. d.
Glacies, *es*, f. g. ice, N. S. 5. d.
Gladius, *is*, m. g. a Sword, N. S. 2. d.
Gloria, *a*, f. g. glory, N. S. 1. d.
Gnarus, *a*, *um*, skilful, N. Adj.
Gradus, *us*, m. g. a step, N. S. 4. d.
Gratia, *a*, f. g. grace, N. S. 1. d.

H H

H *Ab eo*, *es*, *ui*, *ere*, *itum*, to have, V. A. 2. c.
Habeor, *eris*, *vel ere*, to be had, V. P. 2. c.
Hector, *oris*, m. g. Hector, N. S. P. 3. d.
Hei, *wo*, Interj. of cursing.
Herus, *i*, m. g. a Master, N. S. 2. d.
Heu, *alas*, Interj. of sorrow.
Hic, *hec*, *hoc*, this, Pron.
Hinc, *hence*, Adv. of Place.
Homo, *inis*, c. 2. g. a Man, N. S. 3. d.
Horatius, *is*, m. g. Horace, N. S. P. 2. d.
Hostis, *is*, c. 2. g. an Enemy, N. S. 3. d.
Hujusmodi, *invar.* c. 3. of like sort.
Humus, *us*, f. g. the ground, N. S. 2. d.
Hyems, *emis*, f. g. the Winter, N. S. 3. d.

I I

I *Aculum*, *li*, n. g. a Dart, N. S. 2. d.
Faculo, *as*, *avi*, *are*, *atum*, to dart, V. A. 1. c.
Famuludum, long since, Adv. of time.
Idoneus, *a*, *um*, fit, N. Adj.
Ieiunus, *a*, *um*, fasting, N. Adj.
Ignarus, *a*, *um*, ignorant, N. Adj.
Ignis, *is*, m. g. fire, N. S. 3. d.
Ignosco, *is*, *novi*, *noscere*, *notum*, to pardon, V. A. 3. c.
Ille, *illa*, *illud*, that, Pron. L 2 *Imago*

I N D E X.

- Imago, inis*, f. g. an Image, N. S. 3. d.
Impedio, is, iui, iri, itum, to hinder, V. A. 4. c.
Imperator, oris, m. g. an Emperor, N. S. 3. d.
Imperium, ii, n. g. the rule, N. S. 2. d.
In, in, Prep.
Inanis, e, c. 3. void, N. Adj.
Incertus, a, um, uncertain, N. Adj.
Incedo, is, cessi, era, cessum, to go, V. A. 3. c.
Incertus, a, um, uncertain, N. Adj.
Incipio, n, cepi, ere, ceptum, to begin, V. N. 3. c.
Indigeo, is, ui, ere, to need, V. N. 2. c.
Indoctus, a, um, untaught, N. Adj.
Indoles, is, f. g. towardness, N. S. 3. d.
Inferor, fers, tuli, ferre, latum, to bring in, V. A. irreg.
Ingenium, ii, n. g. wit, N. S. 2. d.
Ingredior, eris vel ere, gressum, gredi, to enter in,
V. D. 3. c.
Inimicus, ci, m. g. an enemy, N. S. 2. d.
Injuria, a, f. g. injury, N. S. 1. d.
Innocens, tis, c. 3. innocent, N. Adj.
Inops opis, c. 3. poor, N. Adj.
Inspiciens, tis, c. 3. foolish, N. Adj.
Insalutatus, a, um, unsaluted, Part.
Integer, gra, grum, upright, N. Adj.
Inter, between. Prep.
Interest, erat, fuit, &c. it concerneth, V. Imperf.
Intervallum, li, n. g. a space, N. S. 2. d.
Inuisus, a, um, hated, Part.
Iohannes, nis, m. g. John, N. S. Pr. 3. d.
Ira, a, f. g. anger, N. S. 1. d.
Is, ea, id, that, Pron.
Italia, a, f. g. Italy, N. S. Pr. 1. d.
Iubeo, es, iussi, bere, iussum, to bid, V. A. 2. c.
Iucundus, a, um, pleasant, N. Adj.
Iudicium, ii, n. g. judgment, N. S. 2. d.
Iulius, ii, m. g. Julius, N. S. Pr. 2. d.
Iuxta, alike, Adv.

INDEX.

L

L

L *Abon, oris*, m. g. labour, N. S. 3. d.
Laboro, as, avi, are, atum, to labour, V. A. 1. e.
Lac, &is, n. g. milk, N. S. 3. d.
Largior, iris vel ire, itus sum, iri, to bestow, V. A. 4. c.
Latus, a, um, broad, N. Adj.
Laudatus, a, um, praised, Part.
Laudor, aris vel are, laudatus sum, ari, to be praised,
V. P. 1. c.
Laus, dis, f. g. praise, N. S. 3. d.
Lectio, nis, f. g. a Lesson, N. S. 3. d.
Lego, is, legi, legere, lectum, to read, V. A. 3. c.
Legor, eris, vel ere, lectus sum, legi, to be read, V. P. 3. e.
Levo, as, avi, are atum, to ease, V. A. 1. c.
Liber, bri, m. g. a Book, N. S. 2. d.
Licet, ebat, licuit, &c. it is lawful, V. Imperf. 2. c.
Lis, litis, f. g. strife, N. S. 3. d.
Litera, æ, f. g. a Letter, N. S. 1. d.
Litera, arum, f. g. an Epistle, N. S. 1. d.
Literarius, a, um, belonging to letters, N. Adj.
Locus, ci, m. g. a place, N. S. 2. d.
Londinum, ni, London, N. S. P. 2. d.
Longe, far, Adv. of time.
Lucrum, i, n. g. gain, N. S. 2. d.
Ludificor, aris vel are, atus sum, ari, to mock, V. D. 1. e.
Ludus, di, m. g. a Play, N. S. 2. d.
Ludus, literarius, a School, N. S. & Adj. 2. d.
Lutetia, æ, f. g. Paris, N. S. P. 1. d.
Lux, cūs, f. g. light. N. S. 3. d.

M

M

M *Agister, stri*, m. g. a Master, N. S. 2. d.
Magnus, a, um, great, N. Adj. P.

I N D E X.

- Major, oris, c. 3.* greater, N. Adj.
Maximus, a, um, the greatest, N. Adj. S.
Malus, a, um, bad, Adj. P.
Pesior, us, worse, N. Adj. C.
Pessimus, a, um, the worst, N. Adj. S.
Malum, i, n. g. evil, N. Adj. put Substantively.
Male, vñ. lui, malle, to be more willing, V. irreg. 3. c.
Mandens, tis, c. 3. eating, Part.
Mauris, i, a Moor, N. S. P. 2. d.
Mesio, is, minxi, mesere, mictum, to piss, V. A. 3. c.
Melius, better, Adv. of quality.
Mimini, esti, it, to remember, &c. V. defective.
Memor, is, c. 3. mindful, N. Adj.
Mens, tis, f. g. a mind, N. S. 3. d.
Mentior, iris, vel ire, to lie, V. D. 4. c.
Mercor, aris, vel are, atus, sum, ari, to buy, V. D. 1. c.
Metus, us, m. g. fear, N. S. 4. d.
Mens, a, um, my, Pron.
Militia, a, f. g. warfare, N. S. 1. d.
Milito, as, avi, ara, atum, to go to war, V. N. 1. c.
Mina, a, f. g. a pound, N. S. 1. d.
Minus, less, Adv. of quality.
Miser, a, um, wretched, N. Adj.
Misereor, eris, vel ere, erui sumi, eri, to have pity,
V. D. 2. c.
Miseret, miserebat, misertum est vel miseritum, &c.
it pitieth, V. Imperf. 2. c.
Miserefcit, miserefciebat, misertum est vel miseritum
est, &c. it begins to pity. V. Imperf. 3. c.
Mollis, e, c. 3. soft, N. Adj. P.
Millior, ius, c. 3. softer, N. A. C.
Mollissimus, a, um, softest, N. A. S.
Multum, t, n. g. much, N. Adj. put Substantively.
Multum, much, N. Ad. of quality.
Multus, a, um, much, N. Adj.
Mula, a, a Mule, N. S. 1. d.

Narro,

I N D E X.

N

N

N *Arre, as, avi, are, atum*, to tell, V. A. 1. c.
Nascor, eris vel ere, natus sum, nasci, to be born, V. N. 3. c.
Natus, a, um, born, Part.
Natu, by birth, Abl. *ab hoc natu*, Monop.
Ne, lest, Conjunct. Copul.
Nec, neither, Conjunct. Copul.
Negligentia, e, f. negligence, N. S. 1. d.
Negligo, is, lexi, ligere, lectum, to neglect, V. A. 3. c.
Negotium, ii, n. business, N. S. 2. d.
Nemo, Gen. *caret*, Dat. *nemini*, &c. no body, N. S. 3. d.
Nisi, except, Conjunct.
Nobilitas, atis, f. g. nobleness, N. S. 3. d.
Nolo, novis, nolui, nolle, to be unwilling, V. irreg.
Non, not, Adv. of denying.
Nondum, not yet, Adv. of time.
Nonnullus, a, um, some, N. Adj.
Nosco, is, novi, noscere, notum, to know, V. A. 3. c.
Noster, stra, strum, ours, Pron.
Nox, noctis, f. g. night, N. S. 3. d.
Nullus, a, um, none, N. Adj.
Nummus, mi, m. g. money, N. S. 2. d.
Nunc, now, Adv. of time
Nuncius, ii, a Messenger. N. S. 2. d
Nunquam, never, Adv. of time.

O

O

O *B*, for, Prep.
Oblatus, a, um, offered, Part.
Olisviscor, eris, vel ere, itus sum, sci, to forget, V. D. 3. c.
Obviæ, on the way, Adv.

I N D E X.

Occido, n, cidi, ere, cisum, to kill, V. A. 3. c.
Omnis, e, c. 3. all, N. Adj.
Onero, as, avi, are, atum, to load, V. A. 1. c.
Onus, eris, n. g. a burden, N. S. 3. d.
Ope, um, f. g. wealth, N. S. 3. d.
Oportet, oportebat, &c. It behoveth, V. Imp. 2. c.
Opus, eris, n. a work, N. S. 3. d.
Opus, n. g. need, N. S. indecl.
Orans, tis, e. 3. praying, Part.
Orator, oris, m. g. an Orator, N. S. 3. d.
Otiosus, a, um, idle, N. Adj.
Orium, ii, n. g. idleness, N. S. 2. d.
Oxonia, e, f. g. Oxford, N. S. P. 1. d.

P

P

P *Arco, n, peperci, & parsi, ere*, to spare, V. N. 3. c.
Parcitur, ebatur, it is spared, V. Imperf. 2. c.
Parens, tis, c. 2. a Father or Mother, N. S. 3. d.
Parisi, orum, m. g. Paris, N. S. P. Pl. 2. d.
Pars, partu, f. g. a part, N. S. 3. d.
Parvus, a, um, little, Adj.
Passer, eris, m. g. a Sparrow, N. S. 3. d.
Pater, tris, m. g. a Father, N. S. 3. d.
Pater, eris, vel tere. passus sum, pati, to suffer, V. D. 3. c.
Paucus, a, um, few, N. Adj.
Paulus, a, um, little, N. Adj.
Pax, pacis, f. g. peace, N. S. 3. d.
Pectus, oris, n. g. the Breast, N. S. 3. d.
Pecunia, a, f. g. Money, N. S. 1. d.
Pendor, eris vel ere, pensus, sum, pendi, to be esteem-
 ed, V. P. 3. c.
Percutio, is, cussi, cutere, cussum, to strike, V. A. 3. c.
Periclitor, aris, vel are, atus sum, ari, to be in jeo-
 pardy, V. D. 1. c.
Periculum, li, n. g. danger, N. S. 2. d.

Peritus,

I N D E X

Peritus, a, um, expert, N. Adj.
Pertusus, a, um, weary, Part.
Pes, pedis, m. g. a foot, N. S. 3. d.
Peto, is, ii, iui, ere, itum, to desire, V. A. 3. e.
Petor, eri vel ere, itus sum, peti, to be desired, V. P. 3. o.
Petrus, tri, m. g. Peter, N. P. S. 2. d.
Pignus, oris, n. g. a pledge, N. S. 3. d.
Pila, æ, f. g. a Ball, N. S. 1. d.
Placeo, es, ui, ere, itum, to please, V. N. 2. c.
Plato, onis, m. g. Plato, N. S. P. 3. d.
Plenus, a, um, full, N. Adj.
Pœnitet, tebat, &c. it repenteth, V. Imp. 2. c.
Poeta, æ, m. g. a Poet, N. S. 1. d.
Pollux, icis, m. g. an inch, N. S. 3. d.
Positus, a, um, placed, Part.
Possū, potes, potui, posse, to, may or can, V. irreg.
Potior, iri vel ire, itus sum, iri, to enjoy, N. D. 4. c.
Poto, a, aui, & potatus sum, are, atum, to drink, V. N. 1. c.
Præceptor, oris, m. g. a Master, N. S. 3. d.
Præfero, fers, tuli, ferre, latum, to prefer, V. irreg.
Præsidium, ii, n. g. a safeguard, N. S. 2. d.
Prætereo, is, ii, vel iui, ire, ire, itum, to pass by, V. N. 4. c.
Præteritus, a, um, passed by, Part.
Precor, aris vel are, atus sum, ari, to pray, V. D. 1. c.
Pridem, long ago, Adv.
Prior, us, c. 3. the former, N. Adj. C.
Primus, a, um, the first, N. Adj. S.
Primum, first, Adv.
Princeps, cipis, c. 2. a Prince, N. S. 3. d.
Probitas, atis, f. g. honesty, N. S. 3. d.
Procedo, is, cessi, cedere, cessum, to go on, V. N. 3. e.
Procumbo, is, cubui, cubere, cubitum, to lie down, V. N. 3. c.
Proficior, eri vel ere, factus sum, sci, V. D. 3. c.
Promptus, a, um, ready, N. Adj.
Prope, near, Prep. p.

Propius,

I N D E X.

Propius, nearer, Adj. c.
Proxime, next, Adj. S.
Proprius, *a, um*, proper, N. Adj.
Propter, for. Prep.
Pudet, ebat, 2. c. it ashamed, V. Imperf.
Puer, eri, m. g. a Boy. N. S. 2. d.
Pueritia, e, f. g. childhood.
Purus, a, um, pure, N. Adj.
Puto, as, avi, are, atum, to think, V. N. 1. c.

Q

Q

Q*ualis, le, c. 3.* what like, N. Adj.
Quantus, a, um, how great, N. Adj.
Quam, e, Adv. of Comparison.
Que, and, Conjunction.
Qui, que, quod, which, Pron.
Quidam, quaedam, quoddam, some one, Pron.
Quis, que, quod, who, Pron.
Quisquam, quicquam, any one, Pron.
Quod, that, Conjunction.
Quoque, also, Conjunction.

R

R

R*arus, a, um*, seldom, V. Adj. P.
Rarior, ius, c. 3. more seldom, N. Adj.
Rarissimus, a, um, very seldom, N. Adj. S.
Recipio, is, cepi, cipere, ceptum, to receive, V. N. 3. c.
Recorder, aris vel are, atus sum, ari, to call to mind,
V. D. 1. c.
Redimo, is emi, imere, emtum, to redeem, V. A. 3. s.
Redintegratio, onis, f. g. a renewing, N. S. 3. d.
Refero, ferris, vel ferre, latus sum, ferri, to be
brought back, V. P. irreg.
Refert, referebat, tulit, &c. it mattereth, V. imp. irreg.
Regina,

I N D E X.

Regina, æ, f. g. a Queen, N. S. 1. d.
Repetundarum, is, bribery, N. S. 1. d. dipt.
Res, rei, f. g. a thing, N. S. 5. d.
Refpuo, ui, ere, uum, to refuse, V. N. 3. c.
Reus, a, um, accused, N. Adj.
Revertor, eris, vel ere, versus sum, verti, to return,
V. P. 3. c.
Rex, regis, m. g. a King, N. S. 3. d.
Risus, us, m. g. laughter, N. S. 4. d.
Robur, oris, n. g. an Oak, N. S. 3. d.
Rogo, as, avi, are, arum, to ask, V. A. 1. c.
Roma, æ, f. g. Rome, N. S. P. 1. d.
Romanus, a, um, Roman, N. Adj.
Rus, ruris, n. g. the Country, N. S. 3. d.

S

S

Sæpe, often, Adv. of time.
Sævitia, æ, f. g. cruelty, N. S. 1. d.
Saluber, bris, bre, c. 3. wholesome, N. Adj. P.
Salubrior, us, c. 3. more wholesome, N. Adj. C.
Saluberrimus, a, um, very wholesome, N. Adj. S.
Salutor, aris vel are, atus sum, ari, to be saluted, V. P.
Sanctus, a, aum, holy, N. Adj. (1. c.)
Sapio, is, ui, & iui, ere, pitum, to be wise, V. N. c. 1.
Satago, is, egi, agere, actum, to be busie, V. N. c. 2.
Satis, enough, Adv. of quality.
Scribo, is, psi, ere, ptum, to write, V. N. 4. c.
Scelus, eris, n. g. wickedness, N. S. 3. d.
Scio, is, scivi, scire, scitum, to know, V. N. 4. c.
Securus, a, um, careless, N. Adj.
Sed, but, Conjunct.
Sententia, æ, f. g. a saying, N. S. 1. d.
Sentio, is, fi, ire, sum, to perceive, V. N. 4. c.
Sexaginta, c. 3. threescore, N. Adj. inv. Plur.
Sinister, stra, strum, the left, Adj.

Simi-

I N D E X.

Similis, *le*, like, N. Adj.
Similiter, like, Adv. of quality.
Somnio, *as*, *avi*, *are*, *atum*, to dream, V. N. 1. c.
Somnus, *ni*, m. g. sleep, N. S. 2. d.
Sordidus, *a*, *um*, base, N. Adj. c.
Sordidissimus, *a*, *um*, most base, N. Adj. c.
Specto, *as*, *avi*, *are*, *atum*, to behold., V. A. 1. c.
Statuo, *is*, *ui*, *ere*, *utum*, to appoint, V. A. 3. c.
Stans, *tis*, c. 3. standing, Part.
Sterto, *is*, *ui*, *ere*, to snort, V. A. 3. c.
Stomachus, *chi*, m. g. the stomach, N. S. 2. d.
Stirps, *pis*, f. g. a stock, N. S. 3. d.
Studeo, *es*, *ui*, *ere*, *itum*, to study, V. N. 2. c.
Studetur, *ebatur*, *itum*, *est*, &c. V. Imperf.
Studium, *ii*, n. g. study, N. S. 2. d.
Stultus, *a*, *um*, foolish, N. Adj.
Sublevo, *as*, *avi*, *are*, *atum*, to help, V. A. 1. c.
Subtraho, *is*, *traxi*, *ere*, *tractum*, to withdraw, V. A. 3. c.
Sui, *sibi*, of himself, Pron.
Sum, *es*, *fui*, *esse*, to be, V. N. irreg.
Supero, *as*, *avi*, *are*, *atum*, to overcome, V. A. 1. c.
Supersum, *est*, *fui*, *esse*, to be over and above, V. N. irr.
Supinus, *a*, *um*, careless, N. Adj.
Supplex, *plicis*, c. 3. suppliant, N. Adj.
Supra, above, Prep.
Superior, *iur*, c. 3. higher, N. Adj. c.
Supremus, *a*, *um*, *vel summus*, *a*, *um*, the highest, N. Adj. f.
Surgo, *is*, *rex*, *ere*, *rectum*, to rise, V. N. 3. c.
Suus, *a*, *um*, his, Pron.

T

T

T *Acco*, *es*, *ui*, *ere*, *itum*, to hold ones peace, V.
 N. 2. c.
Tædet, *ebat*, &c. it irketh, V. Imperf.

Talis

I N D E X.

Talis, le, such, N. Adj.
Tantus, a, um, so great, N. Adj.
Templum, li, n. g. a Temple, N. S. 2. d.
Tempori, in time, Adv.
Tempus, oris, n. g. time, N. S. 3. d.
Teneo, es, ui, ere, tentum, to hold, V. A. 2. c.
Thymus, mi, m. g. Thyme, N. S. 2. d.
Totus, a, um, whole, N. Adj.
Tres, tria, c. 3. Pl. three, N. Adj.
Tu, tui, thou, Pron.
Tuipse, tui ipsius, thou thy self, Pron.
Tunc, then, Adv.
Turris, is, f. g. a Tower, N. S. 3. d.
Turpis, e, c. 3. filthy, Adj.
Tutus, a, um, safe, N. Adj.
Tuus, a, um, thine, Pron.

V

V

V *Asuus, a, um, void, N. Adj.*
Valeo, es, ui, ere, to be able, V. N. 2. c.
Ubique, every where, Adv.
Vendo, ñ, didi, ere, to sell, V. A. 3. c.
Venio, is, veni, ventum, to come, V. N. 4. c.
Vereor, eris vel ere, veritus sum, vereri, to be afraid,
V. D. 2. c.
Verto, is, ti, ere, versum, V. A. 3. c.
Vesperis, in the Evening, Adv.
Vester, stra, strum, yours, Pron.
Vestis, ñ, f. g. a Garment, N. S. 3. d.
Vicinus, ni, m. g. a Neighbour, N. S. 2. d.
Video, es, di, ere, visum, to see, V. A. 2. c.
Vigilo, as, avi, are atum, to watch, V. N. 1. c.
Vigilans, tis, c. 3. watching, Part.
Viginti, e. 3. Pl. twenty, N. Indecl.
Vinum, ni, n. g. Wine, N. S. 2. d.

Vinco,

I N D E X.

Vinco, cis, vici, vincere, victum, to overcome, V. A.
 3. c.
Vir, viri, m. g. a Man, N. S. 2. d.
Virgilius, ii, m. g. Virgil, N. S. P. 2. d.
Virtus, virtutis, f. g. virtue, N. S. 3. d.
Vis, vis, f. g. force, N. S. 3. d.
Viso, is, si, fere, sum, to visit, V. N. 3. c.
Vita, e, f. g. life, N. S. 1. d.
Vivo, is, ixi, ere, ctum, to live, V. N. 3. d.
Unus, a, um, one, N. Adj.
Vocor, aris vel are, atus sum, ari, to be called, V. P.
 1. c.
Volo, vis, volui, velle, to will, V. N. 3. c. irreg.
Voluptas, atis; f. g. pleasure, N. S. 3. d.
Votum, ti, n. g. desire, N. S. 2. d.
Urbs, bis, f. g. a City, N. S. 3. d.
Usus, us m. g. use, N. S. 4. d.
Ut, that, Conjunct.
Uter, a, um, whether, N. Adj.
Utilis, le, c. 3. profitable, N. Ad.
Utor, eris vel ere, usus sum, uti, to use, V. D. 3. c.
Utrum, whether, Adv.

X

X

X *Enophon, tis*, m. g. Xenophon, N. S. P. 3. d.

F I N I S.



